

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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INCREASED DIALOGUE SOUGHT WITH SOVIET UNION

OW120403 Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- The Japanese Government is gearing up to improve relations with the Soviet Union in the light of flexibility shown recently by Moscow in its policy toward Japan. A new series of dialogues between the two countries begins with a vice-ministerial meeting early next month in Tokyo, which will be followed by a visit to Japan by Soviet Cultural Minister Petr Demichev. But the highlight will be talks between Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze, scheduled to be held in New York in late September. The two will meet there while there while attending the United Nations General Assembly.

At the New York meeting, Abe is expected to again urge the Soviet new foreign minister to visit Japan to resume regular consultations with Japan. Japan had long urged Andrey Gromyko, the predecessor of Shevardnadze, to come to Tokyo, but he turned down all invitations, saying the time was not ripe. The Japanese Government views a Tokyo visit by the Soviet foreign minister as a possible breakthrough in the current cool relations between the two neighbors. Their relations worsened in the early 1980's following the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

The diplomatic goal for Japan is to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union after solving the territorial issue over the Soviet-held islands north of the main island of Hokkaido. For that process, Japanese officials say, the reopening of the regular foreign ministers' consultations is needed as a place for discussions of "basic problems" outstanding between the two countries.

The Soviet Union has recently appeared to be taking a softer line in its diplomatic policy toward Japan, and a Communist Party official said earlier this month that the Soviets are aware that the Soviet foreign minister owes Tokyo a visit. Party spokesman Leonid Zamyatin also said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE that a possible date for Shevardnadze to visit Tokyo will be discussed in his meeting with Abe in New York.

Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa has proposed, in the meantime, the conclusion of an agreement aimed at closer consultations on political matters with Japan. He made the proposal in a meeting with a senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official in Moscow last month. Analyzing the background of the apparent shift in Moscow's Japan policy, a Foreign Ministry official said the Soviet Union is unable to continue ignoring Japan in the light of Japan's economic and technological power, its stepped-up diplomatic activities and the improvement of Japan's defense capability.

DEFENSE AGENCY TO BOOST PATRIOT MISSILE SYSTEM

OW091121 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- The Defense Agency plans to acquire 20 launchers for Patriot ground-to-air missiles, 12 P-3C antisubmarine patrol aircraft, 18 F-15 interceptor fighters and four MH-53 mine-sweeping helicopters as the major items of its shopping list for fiscal 1986 beginning next April, an agency spokesman said Friday. He said the agency will request 3,357 billion yen for its fiscal 1986 budget, up 7 percent from this year's defense spending, as earlier agreed on between agency chief Koichi Kato and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Fiscal 1986 marks the first year of Japan's next five-year defense buildup program and also the first full-scale deployment of Patriot missiles which will replace the Nike Hercules missile systems developed in the late 1950's.

The agency plans to deploy 120 launchers for Patriot missiles by the end of fiscal 1990 at a cost of 680 billion yen.

The introduction of the MH-53 helicopters will enormously increase the mine-sweeping capability of the Self-Defense Forces, according to the spokesman. He said the FY 1986 budget also includes three new destroyers and deployment of improved Hawk ground-to-ground missile systems.

JULY TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S. RECORD HIGH

OW090845 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Japan's trade surplus with the United States swelled to 3,696.05 million dollars in July, the highest monthly total on record, surpassing the previous high of 3.46 billion dollars registered in April, the Finance Ministry announced Friday. The overall trade surplus, however, declined to 4,598.58 million dollars from a record 5.02 billion dollars in June. It was up from 3,173.75 million dollars in July 1984, however.

The ministry's preliminary customs-cleared trade figures showed Japan's overall exports totaled 15,278.95 million, up 3.2 percent over a year ago, while imports showed an 8.2 percent year-on-year decrease to 10,680.37 million dollars.

The cumulative trade surplus from January to July totaled 20.5 billion dollars, up sharply from 17.8 billion dollars in the same period last year, the officials said.

Exports to the U.S. in July came to 5,825.27 million dollars, up 4.7 percent from a year ago, while imports suffered a 8.6 percent decline to 2,129.22 million dollars. The trade surplus with the European Community (EC) nations came to 879.20 million dollars. Exports to the EC rose 7 percent to 1,688.15 million dollars, while imports declined 2.7 percent to 808.95 million dollars.

Japan's trade deficit with developing countries as a group totaled 578.20 million dollars. Exports to these countries dropped to 4,794.32 million dollars, down 11.4 percent and imports also decreased to 5,372.52 million dollars, down 22.0 percent. The Finance Ministry attributed the record trade surplus with the U.S. to a sharp fall in imports of foods and materials including corn and soybeans in contrast to an increase in automobile exports.

Japan's trade surplus with China expanded to 648.52 million dollars, the second highest on record after a record 794 million dollars in June. Exports to China doubled to 1,184.74 million dollars, supported by brisk shipments of manufactured goods like electric appliances and cars, while imports were up 10 percent at 536.31 million dollars.

After seasonal adjustment, Japan's trade surplus shrank in July to 3,693.67 million dollars, from 3,851.85 million dollars in the preceding month. By item, exports of motor vehicles, which account for 28.4 percent of the export total, posted an 11.2 percent year-on-year rise to 4,339.47 million dollars, due to a jump in shipments of buses and trucks mainly to the U.S. Exports of semiconductors fell sharply to 377.72 million dollars, down 28.3 percent, reflecting a slowdown in sales of personal computers in the U.S., the officials said. Imports of crude oil with a 23.5 percent share in all imports, plunged to 2,511.12 million dollars, down 21.6 percent from a year earlier, they added.

MITI REPORTS JULY DECREASE IN EXPORTS, IMPORTS

OW091047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 9 KYODO -- Japan's contract-based exports and imports showed year-to-year declines in July for the third consecutive month, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) reported Friday. Exports based on traders' reports to customs last month total 14.37 billion dollars, down 0.8 percent from July last year. Imports based on importers' reports to foreign exchange banks came to 9.28 billion dollars, also down 7.4 percent.

Exports of semiconductor chips scored a 43.5 percent drop while ships were down 18.5 percent, steel down 9.5 percent and textile products down 7.3 percent. But exports of automobiles expanded 7.4 percent, while those of videotape recorders were up 6.5 percent and computers up 22.8 percent.

The import decrease stemmed from a 12.4 percent fall in imports of fuel like crude oil and a 2.2 percent drop in imports in foods like wheat and corn. Imports of manufactured goods showed a 0.8 percent rise due to increased imports from the European Community. The ministry predicted that imports will show no marked increase because of a slump in the market for agricultural products and continued weak crude oil prices and that exports will remain almost unchanged at the present level.

FORUM PLANNED WITH U.S. ON SEMICONDUCTORS

OW120601 Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 12 KYODO -- The United States and Japan agreed Monday to create a new forum for consultations aimed at solving a semiconductor trade dispute, officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said. U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter and Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Keijiro Murata agreed that bilateral semiconductor consultations should be held separately from current bilateral semi-cabinet level talks on electronics, which are taking the market oriented sector selective (MOSS) approach. In a 75-minute discussion at Murata's office, Yeutter stressed that the two nations should first hold fact-finding talks and seek a solution carefully, systematically and objectively, the officials said.

The U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) has filed a suit with the office of the U.S. Trade Representative accusing Japanese electronic exporters of conducting unfair trade practices and hurting U.S. semiconductor makers. Yeutter did not touch on the overall trade imbalance issue but made a five-point specific request concerning semiconductors; Japan's purchase of aircraft; its use of American automobile transport ships and American auto parts; purchase of soda ash; and tariff cuts for aluminum ingots, paper products and optical fibers, the officials said.

Murata then explained Japan's latest market-opening program, referring to the simplification of standards and certifications systems and measures to be taken in the next three years, with most of them to be accomplished within one year. Murata also said the government will make further efforts to increase imports and ask 130 leading Japanese firms for details of their import plans. Murata also said it is important to promote bilateral investment projects and the U.S. should make efforts to correct the high rate of the dollar, fiscal deficits and high interest rates by taking adequate macro economic measures. This would help achieve a more balanced trade between the two nations, he said.

Yeutter, who arrived in Japan Sunday for a four-day visit, said it would help to correct the trade imbalance issue if Japan's All Nippon Airways (ANA) would buy American Boeing aircraft. Murata said ANA's aircraft purchase will be a private deal and told Yeutter Japan had made a similar statement regarding the European Airbus.

Yeutter also told Murata the U.S. Government is pleased that Japan's tariff cuts announced in late June go beyond the obligations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Yeutter, however, said the U.S. wants Japan to consider lowering its tariffs on three specific trade items -- aluminum ingots, paper products and optical fibers, the officials said.

Murata said the Japanese Government is taking a series of measures lasting until 1987 to help the Japanese aluminum industry recover from recession and will be unable to lower tariffs on aluminum ingots until then. Murata said MITI will study tariffs for optical fibers but tariffs for paper products will be lowered by 20 percent unilaterally in the new market-opening program and no further cuts are possible at present, they said.

Yeutter also asked Murata to encourage Japanese automobile makers to use American ships to transport Japanese auto exports to the U.S. and also to use American-made parts for Japanese automobiles. Murata said Japan will send an import promotion mission to an auto parts fair in Chicago later this month and accept a U.S. exporting mission to a similar fair in Japan in October.

Yeutter also asked Japan to increase imports of U.S. soda ash and Murata suggested consultations between the industries concerned, the officials said.

MAYORS CALL FOR UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

OW100238 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 10 Aug 85

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Excerpt] Nagasaki, Aug. 10 KYODO -- Mayors from nearly 100 cities in the world Friday urged the United Nations to hold a special disarmament conference to discuss the total abolition of nuclear weapons. In a proposal addressed to the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, the mayors also called on U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the world's only nuclear-bombed cities, as part of their Geneva summit meeting this fall.

The proposal was issued at the end of the "First World Conference of Mayors for Peace Through Intercity Solidarity." The United Nations should call the third disarmament conference as early as possible, possibly during the 1986, the proposal said.

As during the Hiroshima leg of the conference, the Nagasaki meeting also adopted an appeal, calling on all cities in the world to work for the prevention of nuclear war and prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space. The conference, which was held to coincide with the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was attended by mayors of 67 cities from 22 countries outside of Japan, including the five nuclear powers: the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China. Both the mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, sponsors of the conference, pledged their determination to "institutionalize" the conference, a point which was raised repeatedly over the past five days of discussions. Another persistent theme at the conference was the vulnerability of cities in a nuclear exchange.

NAGASAKI CONFERENCE ADOPTS PEACE APPEAL

OW100225 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Nagasaki, Aug. 10 KYODO -- The 1985 World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs ended a two-day meeting in Nagasaki Friday, the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing of the city, after adopting a peace appeal from Nagasaki. The closing plenary session of the conference was attended by about 100 delegates from 31 countries and 15 international bodies and 8,000 Japanese peace activists.

Teiko Kihira, head of the League of Woman Voters of Japan, representing the conference organizers, appealed for international solidarity of people in their campaigns against nuclear weapons. The participants paid a minute's silent tribute to the A-bomb dead at 11:02 a.m. when the A-bomb was dropped on Nagasaki 40 years ago.

After the Hiroshima and Nagasaki sessions were reported, delegates from China, the Netherlands, Britain, Nicaragua and Marshall Islands reported on peace campaigns in their countries and asked for support. On the closing day, the conference got into trouble over drafting of the Nagasaki appeal due to objection raised by the Japan Socialist Party-supported Gensuikin antinuclear organization and China about the exclusion of foreign delegates from the drafting work. The appeal was adopted on the condition that the appeal was not binding on the foreign delegates. The conference also adopted a resolution calling for enactment of law for aid to A-bomb survivors.

In this year's conference, two major national ban-the-bomb groups, affiliated with the Japan Socialist and Communist Parties, respectively, feuded over the membership of the organizing committee. Delegates from the Socialist-affiliated Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin) boycotted the opening plenary session of the conference in Hiroshima last week. However, Eikichi Magara, secretary general of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), affiliated with the socialists, attended the closing plenary session as a member of a group of speakers to show unity of the conference.

OKINAWA HOSTS CONFERENCE AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS

OW120405 Tokyo KYODO in English 0335 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Yomitan-son, Okinawa Pref., Aug 12 KYODO -- About 200 people, including 33 foreigners from 13 countries, met at this central Okinawa village Monday for an international conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs. In a keynote address, Village Chief Torushin Yamauchi harshly attacked the Japanese Government, saying Japan now plans to dump radioactive material in the Pacific and is assisting U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his nuclear strategy. Japan, having been attacked by nuclear bombs 40 years ago, is now joining in a process which may result in more nuclear victims, Yamauchi added.

Among the foreign delegates was Johan Galtung, a Norwegian peace movement activist, who called for the removal of nuclear weapons and other elements which could cause war. Speakers from the Marshall Islands, Britain and the United States described their experiences of exposure to radiation during nuclear tests. The second-day session of the international conference, organized by the Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikin), is due to be held at Okinawa City Tuesday.

KCNA REPORT ON ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE LIBERATION

SK110752 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 10 Aug 85

["KCNA Report" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim II-song and the party over the 40 years since liberation, our people have created great and epochal changes and miracles in all fields of socialist construction.

In the midst of the great struggle to build a self-reliant national economy under the banner of the *chuche* idea, the gross industrial output value of 1984 grew 431 times compared with that of 1946. The output of production means out of the gross industrial output value increased by 486 times. The annual average rate of industrial production was 17.3 percent in the period from 1947 to 1984.

An upsurge in increasing grain production by 5.3 times in 1984 in relation to 1945 was effected in the agricultural field.

Thanks to rapid economic development and the people-minded policy of the state, the national income per capita of last year was 65 times the 1946 figure.

Under the great leadership, our country, once a backward colonial and semifeudal state, brilliantly carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization in a brief period of 14 years and has become a socialist power independent in politics, self-reliant in economy, and self-defending in national defense. These proud successes and victories make our people overflow with endless national pride in and confidence of living in the glorious *chuche* fatherland.

All achievements attained by our party and people in the revolution and construction are a result of the great leader Comrade Kim II-song's wise leadership, a great demonstration of the justness and vitality of our party's economic policy, and a clear proof of the superiority of our country's socialist system. They are also a precious fruition of the high revolutionary zeal of all party members and workers, who have taken 100 steps while others have taken 1 step and who have traversed along the single road of victory and glory while following the party, and their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim II-song has taught: The past 40 years which our party and fatherland have spent are glorious years during which immortal achievements have been attained before the times and the nation.

In every period and at every stage of the revolution and construction since liberation, our party has put forth original lines of economic construction and correct fighting slogans and has wisely led the work of realizing them. Our people have brilliantly implemented our party's basic line of economic construction -- the line of developing light industry and agriculture while at the same time, giving priority to the development of heavy industry -- by powerfully waging the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and by showing the spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

Over the past 40 years, vigorous efforts have been made in each field of the national economy to finish huge-scale industrial construction and, thereby, to completely do away with the colonial lopsidedness and deformity of the industry and build a multi-laterally developed, self-reliant national economy which relies on its own raw materials and resources and is equipped with modern technology.

Investment in capital construction increased by 239 times in 1984 in comparison with 1947. During the period of the Second 7-Year Plan alone, more than 17,700 modern plants and shops were constructed. As a result of this, our industry made a big step forward in completing its inner structure and strengthening its independence.

In accordance with our party's chuche-oriented policy of building power bases, countless large-scale hydroelectric and thermal power plants and medium- and small-size power stations have been constructed. Thus, self-reliant power bases depending on our country's own resources have been solidly built and the production of electricity has markedly increased.

Our party has consistently adhered to the policy of giving more priority to the mining industry than the processing industry. Party members and workers in the field of mining industry have actively accelerated the development of new collieries and mines while reconstructing and expanding existing collieries and mines and have powerfully pushed ahead with the comprehensive mechanization of mining work while replacing mining equipment with large, modern, and high speed ones. As a result of this, the mining industry boosted coal production 59 times last year in relation to 1946.

The processing industry has rapidly developed in line with the development of the power and mining industries. The field of metal industry has carried out, on a large scale, the construction of newly building and expanding iron and steel works and smelteries. As a result of this, the metal industry of our country has become an industry with all completed production branches and with a strengthened chuche and self-reliant nature, and steel production of 1984 was 1,310 times the 1946 figure.

The workers in the field of the machine building industry have built new machine production bases in many places and have actively pushed ahead with the production of modern mechanical equipment demanded by many fields of the national economy. As a result of this, the production of machine tools increased by 980 times in 1984 as compared with 1947, and the outputs of trucks and tractors by 268 times and by 441 times, respectively, in 1984 in relation to 1959.

Many sectors, such as vinalon, orlon, and polyethylene resin industries, have been added to the field of the chemical industry, and existing chemical industrial bases have been readjusted and reinforced. In the field of the chemical industry, the production of chemical fibers has increased 29-fold since 1945. In the field of the construction material industry, cement production has grown 117 times in relation to 1946.

Over the past 40 years, the material and technological foundations of the transportation field have been strengthened and transportation capacities have been still further increased. Rolling stock production bases have been solidly built, and railway relay construction and new railway and highway construction have been vigorously carried out. Concentrated, containerized, and joint transports, and transport through pipelines, conveyor belts, and cableways have been actively pushed ahead. As a result of this, the volume of auto transport has increased 504 times in relation to 1946, and the volumes of railway and marine transport went up rapidly.

Through the powerful acceleration of tideland reclamation for grand nature-remaking work, the length of the west coasts has been reduced by as many as 1,300 ri and the construction of the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station is progressing at a high speed.

Putting forth the constant improvement of the people's standard of living as the supreme principle of its activities, our party has concentrated great efforts on it.

The technological revolution has been vigorously carried out in the agricultural field. The work of irrigation and electrification was completed a long time ago, and the number of tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated land has grown 100 times compared with the 1960 figure. As a result of this, agricultural industrialization and modernization are being brilliantly realized.

All agricultural workers have increased the per chongbo rice yield to 7.2 tons, the highest level in the world, by scientifically and technologically farming in conformity with the demands of the great chuche farming method. Last year, they victoriously attained the goal of 10 million tons of grain production and increased the production of meat 15 times in relation to 1949.

The material and technological foundations of fisheries have been further strengthened and fishing methods have been improved. As a result of this, the production of seafood has increased 16 times in relation to 1946.

Upholding the party's policy of waging the light industrial revolution, the workers in the field of light industry have built more than the average of 20 local industrial factories in every county along with numerous large-scale light industrial factories and have built many daily necessities shops. As a result of this, the production of textiles has increased 297 times and the output of shoes 311 times in relation to 1946. In addition, the variety and the quality of the people's consumer goods have been rapidly increased and improved.

Under the leadership of the party, the Changgwang and the Munsu streets, the Chuche Tower, the Arch of Triumph, the Mansudae assembly hall, and the Mangyongdae recreational center have been built in Pyongyang and many monumental creations, which make the era of the WPK shine, and modern houses have been built in urban and rural areas every year.

The retail commodity turnover has grown 729 times above 1946. Today, the standard of living of workers, office workers, and peasants has been evenly improved in our country, and additional benefits given to workers have further increased with each passing day thanks to the people-minded policy of the state.

As a result of the brilliant implementation of the line of constructing a self-reliant socialist national economy, the economy of our country has smoothly met all demands of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and has reached a high stage at which chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientification are comprehensively realized.

Over the 40 years since liberation, revolutionary changes have been effected in the fields of education, culture, and health service. The number of universities has increased 54 times in relation to 1946 and that of colleges 51 times compared with 1956. The number of children in nurseries and kindergartens and students studying at each school level accounts for half of the population.

A huge army of intellectuals numbering 1.25 million, reliable ranks of national cadres, has been trained and the ratio between laborers and technicians and specialists has surpassed 7:1, a very high level throughout the world.

As a result of the brilliant embodiment of our party's chuche-oriented idea and policy on literature and art, great changes have taken place in all sectors of literature and art. Under the guidance of the party, many such literary and art works with a high ideological and artistic spirit as revolutionary films, operas, dramas, and novels have been created, thus opening a great heyday of the chuche art.

With our party's preventative medicine program thoroughly implemented, the number of therapeutic and health care clinics has increased 93 times in relation to 1945, the number of doctors and assistant doctors 180 times, the number of hospitals 40 times, and the number of hospital beds 115 times; the average life span of people has been lengthened 36 years and has reached 74 years; and our people's cherished aspirations for living long, happy, and healthy lives, realized.

Indeed, the 40 years since liberation have been 4 glorious decades during which a self-reliant national economy, which develops at a high speed without being shaken by a world-wide economic recession, has been built, culture which brilliantly effloresces has been created, and, thus, immortal achievements have been performed before the times and the nation.

Significantly greeting the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party with pride and confidence in having achieved epochal progress and prosperity in this land, our people will attain greater success in expediting the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by more powerfully accelerating economic construction in conformity with the demands of the cause of imbuing the whole society with the *chuche* idea, upholding the leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

[Dated] 9 August 1985

RADIO PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL'S 'GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS'

SK100315 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Unattributed talk: "The People's Pride in Upholding Great Leadership"]

[Text] Today, with great pride and dignity, our people are accelerating the cause of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea. Our people's pride and dignity are the pride and dignity in upholding the leadership of the great party, which is making immortal achievements before the times and the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party is receiving absolute support and trust from all Korean people and the international working class because of its self-sacrificing service to the fatherland and the people and its immortal exploits performed before history and mankind.

The great achievement made by our glorious party before the times and the revolution lies in the fact that the party has made all people brilliantly accomplish the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, generation after generation, upholding, with loyalty, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party is thoroughly embodying the leader's ideologies and leadership in all fields of our revolution and construction, while putting forth, as the biggest mission, the inheritance and consummation of the revolutionary cause of *chuche* generation after generation, a cause which the respected and beloved leader has pioneered and advanced along the single path of victory.

Today, under the wise leadership of our party, our revolution is vigorously marching forward along the single road of *chuche* only, in conformity with the great leader's plans and intentions, and the revolutionary tradition and achievements acquired by the leader are emitting more brilliant light. Under the party's energetic guidance and warm care, the ranks of *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries, who will uphold and follow, to the end of the world, the leader and the party center, keeping in their hearts the loyalty to the great leader as their primary life and soul, are growing up with stout hearts and firm will.

Because of the rays of guidance of the glorious party center, which is leading our people correctly to the single road of revolution indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have come to be able to stout-heartedly maintain the lineage of the revolution under any circumstances and to march forward, with conviction, toward the brilliant future of communism.

Another immortal achievement made by our glorious party before the times and the revolution is the fact that the party has provided precious ideological and theoretical assets for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche and enriched the treasure house of the chuche idea.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il; who is resolving all with originality from the firm standpoint of chuche, has defended and glorified the great leader's revolutionary ideologies with energetic searches and discoveries, and, on the basis of this, has given general scientific explanations to the theoretical and practical questions arising in consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche. Our party center has brilliantly standardized the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideologies, clearly elucidated the historic position of those ideologies, and put forth the militant slogan on the need to dye the whole society one color with the leader's chuche idea.

Through our party, the monolithic theory on the inheritance and consummation of the revolutionary cause has been scientifically elucidated for the first time in the long history of the communist movement, and original ideologies and theories have been elucidated to brilliantly embody the chuche idea in all fields of revolution and construction, including the areas of party-building and state-building, the economy, and culture.

Another great achievement made by our party before the times and the revolution is the fact that the party has effected turns of the century in a short period of time in all fields of revolution and construction with the ever-victorious wise leadership and vast revolutionary practice.

Our party, with tested leadership art, has achieved brilliant flourishing and development in all fields -- political, economic, cultural, and military -- and is causing a grand heyday to flower in our fatherland by firmly grasping general works of revolution and construction and uniformly pushing ahead with those works.

Our party has unfolded a grand blueprint for socialist construction and vigorously spurred the entire party, the whole country, and all people to the advance of the speed battle, thereby causing the drum beats of revolution to highly reverberate throughout the country and facilitating the achievement of unprecedented innovations in economic and cultural construction.

Today, surprising turns are being effected in socialist and communist construction under the banner of the three revolutions, and grand monumental creations for ages to come, glorifying the era of the Workers' Party, are continuously being built. This clearly displays the wise leadership and invincible might of our party.

Our party center has vigorously pushed ahead with the cause of modeling the entire party on the chuche idea, thereby firmly consolidating the unity and cohesion of ideological will of the party ranks and achieving basic innovations in general party works.

Today, our party has developed and been consolidated as combat ranks of iron will, breathing and moving as one, in conformity with the party center's intentions, and is displaying its might as the ever-victorious party vigorously accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Truly, our party, with original ideologies and theories, and with outstanding and tested leadership has made innumerable precious, great, and immortal achievements before the times, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

The achievements, which our party center has made up to the present, since the historic advance for modeling the whole society on the chuche idea began, are achievements which normally would not be made in scores of or several hundred years.

History does not know a mightier and more dignified party than our party, which has made outstandingly multisided and abundant achievements in general fields of revolution and construction in such a short period of time.

Because of the great achievements made by our party before the times and the revolution, cutting its way through the flames of rigorous struggle, our party's high dignity and prestige have become absolute, a dignity and prestige that nothing can smash, and our people's conviction and will in firmly trusting the party have become firm.

The great achievements made by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il along the path of leading, at the forefront, the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea will deeply be remembered in the hearts of our people and passed on forever to generations to come, and will powerfully push the revolution.

Through the history in which they have won victory and advanced under the leadership of our party center, and through the party's achievements, our party members and working people today firmly believe that the glorious party center is the great guide who can consummate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause to the end, generation after generation.

The triumphant advance of our revolution, the eternal happiness of our people, and the boundless prosperity of the fatherland lie in holding the great leader in high esteem and upholding the party's leadership.

All party members and working people should more strenuously march forward toward the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause, keeping deep in their hearts their great pride and dignity in being placed under the leadership of the glorious party center.

In the future, no matter what storms may arise, we should trust only the party and the leader, and share their fate with the party forever; we should uphold our party's leadership with the same fiery loyalty with which the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters of the past upheld the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of their revolutionary conviction and sense of obligation.

The brilliant achievements made by our party are precious assets to advance and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche to the end in conformity with the great leader's intentions and to achieve the fatherland's boundless prosperity and flourishing.

We should perpetually glorify all achievements made by the party, valuing those achievements more than anything else, and resolutely defend and safeguard them.

Let all of us more strenuously struggle for the consummation of our revolutionary cause under the leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the great leader.

'PROVOCATIVE' EXERCISE TO BE HELD IN SOUTH

SK110905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KONA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique decided to hold a provocative war game codenamed "Ulchi" on the threshold of the ninth round of North-South Red Cross talks slated for late this month in Pyongyang, according to a radio report from Seoul. The puppets announced that they would hold a "traffic suspension exercise" involving vehicles and people in the places above the city level throughout South Korea on August 20 and 21, the period of the "Ulchi" military exercise. They threatened that they would mete out a stern punishment to those who fail to obey the traffic suspension.

In the period of the "Ulchi" exercise, the fascist clique plans to conduct other kinds of war exercises such as "blackout training" and "exercise to cope with a stoppage of electric and water supply" all at once in all parts of South Korea for the increase of the "capacity of the Civilian Defence Corps for a real war."

CLANDESTINE RADIO ASSAILS WALTERS' REMARKS

SK110718 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] On (?) August, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Walters said he hoped things would turn favorably for South Korea's admission into the United Nations and that Korean peninsula question should be settled through talks between the parties concerned in the North and the South.

This reveals the U.S. intention of perpetuating the division of our country by fabricating two Koreas. That the United States is babbling that the Korean peninsula question should be resolved through talks between the parties concerned in the North and the South while occupying South Korea is a unilateral act. It is clear that the Korean peninsula question cannot be resolved in such a manner. The true party concerned regarding the settlement of the Korean peninsula question is the United States.

If and when the United States takes its hand off South Korea and the North and the South become true parties concerned regarding the Korean peninsula question, the two sides can achieve national reunification through talks and enter into the United Nations as a reunified state. South Korea's unilateral entering into the United Nations even before the nation is reunified is intolerable, as it means that the North and the South will remain forever divided into two parts -- the North and the South.

The United States should immediately withdraw from South Korea, abandoning its policy toward the Korean peninsula designed to fabricate two Koreas.

CPRF DENOUNCES U.S. ROLE IN CAMPUS SUPPRESSION

SK090932 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Information No. 327 issued by the CPRF Secretariat on 8 August in Pyongyang]

[Text] The homicidal game of trying those students involved in the struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center in Seoul is being played in South Korean almost every day.

The homicidal trial is being held in closed session while armed policemen guard the courtroom in an awe-inspiring manner and while the public is excluded from this trial. However, so-called U.S. diplomats, including Stephens, second secretary in charge of political affairs of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, are sitting there free from shame, attracting the attention of the people.

This is vivid evidence of the fact that the homicidal game of trying the patriotic students is being played under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation and supervision.

It has become very clear that while the patriotic students in Seoul were waging the courageous struggle of occupying the American Cultural Center, demanding an explanation of and a public apology for the Kwangju incident, the very U.S. imperialists cunningly pretended to prevent the puppets' maneuvers of suppression because they were afraid of the influence this struggle might exert and of public opinion at home and abroad, and that as soon as the students left the Cultural Center, they instigated the fascist clique to arrest the students and to engage in an act of vengeance against them.

While revealing their brutal and shameless nature as the colonial rulers after taking off their masks of democracy, the U.S. imperialists are directing the fascist hangmen's homicidal trial drama on the spot. The double-faced trick they are playing, holding olive branches in one hand and guns in another, is a stereotyped trick. It was the U.S. imperialists that maneuvered behind the scenes the Chon Tu-hwan ring to commit the great Kwangju massacre by leaving combat divisions under the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command in the hands of the Chon Tu-hwan ring while babbling about human rights and democracy in public and babbling behind the scenes about the need to put down rioters with an iron fist.

It is clear to everyone that the second secretary in charge of political affairs and other officials of the U.S. Embassy appeared in the courtroom not because they had nothing to do but kill time. They appeared in the courtroom to keep watch on and control over the trial in such a way as to fabricate the trial, which is being held in retaliation against the students who have dealt a grave political blow to them, as they wish.

Because the U.S. masters are watching the trial, the South Korean puppets are staging a homicidal trial drama unprecedented in judicial history and committing all forms of acts of violence, including turning off the microphone and having prison officers cover the patriotic students' mouths whenever they put forth just demands.

All facts again show that the U.S. imperialists have a free hand in South Korea as a master and that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is only a puppet.

The South Korean youths, students, and people unanimously wish to live in a new independent and democratic society free from the intervention of foreign forces and free from the dictator's tyranny. This is their firm will and independent aspiration that no power can stop.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once, together with all forces of aggression and lethal weapons, after taking their hands of interference off South Korea, as is demanded by the youths, students, and people, instead of engaging in the criminal act of instigating the puppets to suppress the youths, students, and people, running counter to the trend of the times.

[Dated] 8 August 1985, Pyongyang

STUDENT CRACKDOWN LINKED TO DIALOGUE PROGRESS

SK111036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 7 Aug 85

[NODONG SINMUN 8 August commentary: "Groundless Excuse" -- identified by KCNA as a signed commentary]

[Text] On 6 August, the South Korean Prosecutor's Office announced that it confiscated copies of KIPPAL and EWHA OLLON, publications of Seoul National University and Ewha Womans' University students, respectively, imprisoned 9 students involved, and are searching for 14 students. It also said that it will thoroughly ferret out persons involved until it uproots the printing and distribution of student publications, arrest all members of the Sammin Struggle Committee still at large, and continuously investigate outside forces who are controlling and supporting these students behind the scenes.

The announcement by the Prosecutor's Office means that it will step up campus suppression and expand the extent of its suppression to political and social circles.

The Prosecutor's Office said that KIPPAL and EWHA OLLON are procommunist publications and warned of a dangerous influence that these publications may exert. Its propaganda about a dangerous influence is totally groundless.

The announcement by the Prosecutor's Office noted that KIPPAL branded the South Korean regime as a fascist regime subordinate to and dependent upon the United States and Japan and a regime hostile to the masses because it maintains an economic system which exploits the masses by adopting the policy of low wages and low grain prices, and that it pointed out the aims of student movement. The announcement also mentioned that the thesis "Nationalist Movement During the U.S. Military Administration," noted that the main force of the anti-Japanese struggle during the Japanese imperialist rule aimed at building a true democratic society.

Judging from this report, articles carried by KIPPAL and EWHA OLLON which analyzed and evaluated the relationship between the political structure and social contradictions in South Korea and which analyzed and evaluated academically the historical facts of a certain period regarding the North, discussed issues which student publications are entitled to discuss and which are dangerous to no one.

The Prosecutor's Office views these articles as procommunist and benefiting the enemy as stipulated in the National Security Act because the content of these articles is in accord with that of the North's propaganda and because expressions used in these articles are the same as terms used by the North.

The students defined South Korea as a country dependent on outside forces and as a country of social contradictions. It is an incomprehensible assertion that the students' view is procommunist and one benefiting the enemy.

When the South Korean authorities held a dialogue with us, they spoke not only about the relaxation of tensions and peace but also about the need to cooperate and to transcend differences in ideologies and systems. These are words which we usually insist upon in an effort to improve North-South relations and reunify the country. If the National Security Act should be applied to the KIPPAL and EWHA OLLON assertions because their assertions are the same as ours in content and expression, the South Korean authorities themselves, who speak about peace and relaxation when they meet with us, must be subject to the application of the National Security Act.

The unreasonable association of the South Korean students' patriotic movement for independence and democratization with us is a stereotyped trick the authorities use whenever they suppress students. This association cannot become an excuse designed to justify the suppression of students and is harmful to the North-South dialogue.

We have warned that the suppression of students and the people in South Korea causes social unrest and tension and exerts a negative influence on the North-South dialogue. The time has come when the South Korean authorities should stop anticommunist suppression. They should stop the suppression of students and release the arrested and detained students. If they strengthen the suppression of students with anticommunism as an excuse in an effort to maintain their fascist system, and continuously incite us, they will be held responsible for the consequences of their act.

USSR FLEET UNIT TO PAY 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY' VISIT

SK111008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- A unit of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet led by Vice-Admiral N. Ya. Yasakov, first deputy commander of the fleet, will shortly pay an official friendly visit to the port of Wonsan. The unit consists of escort ships Poryvisty and Ryany with a large anti-submarine ship Tallinn as the flag ship. The Soviet sailors will take part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

SOVIET MEDIA CITED ON CHONG CHUN-KI STATEMENT

SK100546 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] A Soviet news agency and newspaper reported on the statement by Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of our country's State Administration Council, in connection with the 24th Olympic Games. Noting that the DPRK made an official proposal in connection with the venue of the 24th Olympic Games, TASS, under the headline "The DPRK's Important Proposal," reported on 7 August: Chong Chun-ki, the vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, announced a statement for the press. The statement pointed out that it is reasonable to hold a half of the Games of the 24th Olympiad in Pyongyang and half in Seoul, under the title of the Korean Olympic Games or the Pyongyang-Seoul Korea Olympic Games, and that athletes of North and South Korea will be able to participate in the games after organizing a single team. According to the DPRK's view, such a solution will help successfully hold the upcoming Olympic Games and contribute to hastening the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Meanwhile, under the headline "Important Proposal," the 8 August issue of IZVESTIYA reported on the statement by the vice premier of our country's State Administration Council.

SOVIET GROUPS ARRIVE FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

SK111327 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Novosibirsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Aleksandr Filatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the regional party committee, and a delegation of the Khabarovsk Committee of the CPSU led by Vadim Bogdanov, first secretary of the Khabarovsk Party Committee, arrived here Saturday to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

CPSU Maritime Group Arrives

SK120525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Maritime Territorial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its First Secretary D.N. Gagarov arrived in Chongjin on August 11 to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation.

It was met by Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, Choe Chin-song, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, Choe Chin-song, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee, and officials concerned and consul of the Soviet Consulate General in Chongjin G. Tarasov.

Internationalist Soldier Arrives

SK100425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- Internationalist soldier Ya.T. Novichenko and his family arrived in Pyongyang today by air to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy here were also present. A large number of working people in the city warmly welcomed the guests.

Reception Honors Soldier

SK100521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a reception at the People's Palace of Culture Friday evening in honor of internationalist soldier Ya.T. Novichenko, now visiting here to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee, spoke at the reception.

He recalled that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song met comrade Ya.T. Novichenko during his historic visit to the Soviet Union last year and warmly received him again when he visited Korea and gave him words of high appreciation and praise with affection and a sense of duty.

He pointed out that Comrade Ya.T. Novichenko not only participated in the final battle to route the Japanese imperialist aggression army occupying Korea but also actively helped the Korean people in the building of a new country after liberation and, especially, fully displayed matchless self-sacrificing spirit and noble internationalist spirit in guarding the headquarters of the Korean revolution against the sinister manoeuvres of the heinous class enemy.

We are grandly celebrating the 40th anniversary of Korean liberation together with many comrades from the Soviet Union, he said, and continued: This will once more powerfully demonstrate to the world the invincible might and vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship which was forged in blood and has grown stronger through the tests of history.

Ya. T. Novichenko spoke next. He said that Soviet-Korean friendship with a long historic root and tradition is efflorescing and developing splendidly as the days go by. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government bend much efforts to keep this friendship and cooperation in bloom for ever, he stated. The people of the DPRK under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song are successfully building socialism and making all sincere efforts for the reunification of the country, he noted, and said: The Soviet people express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle. He expressed his sincere wishes for a greater success to the Korean people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

SOVIET CIRCUS GIVES PREMIERE IN PYONGYANG

SK120519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 12 (KCNA) -- The Soviet circus on a visit to Korea on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the national liberation gave its premiere on August 11 at the Pyongyang circus theatre. The Soviet circus has come with colourful numbers including acrobatic, jugglery and animal circus pieces which proved successful at international and national festivals. Put on stage yesterday were colourful numbers excellently depicting the ideological sentiments, bravery and life customs of the Soviet people. "Aerial trapeze", "rope-dancing" and other numbers showing the refined movement and talents to the tune of emotional, sonorous and light musical melodies gave a good representation of the resourcefulness of the Soviet people and their noble spiritual world and courage. A "sleight of hand" showing swift hand movement with club, cap and dish and "foot tricks" with big and small drums were acclaimed by the spectators for the refined and superb talents, skill and artistry of performers. The "bear circus," "monkey circus" and other pieces of animal circus delighted the spectators. The Soviet circus will give performances in Pyongyang and local cities.

CUBA'S RAMON CASTRO ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK091138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- Ramon Castro, elder brother of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang Friday by air. They were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy here Danilo Sotolongo.

Chong Chun-ki Speaks at Party

SK110917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party on the evening of August 10 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of Ramon Castro, elder brother of Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and his entourage on a visit to Korea.

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki made a speech. He said that the friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries are priceless and solid as they are based on the particular and deep friendship between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban people. Today the fraternal Cuban people, he said, are making strenuous efforts to successfully carry out the tasks of the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan and increase the defence capabilities of the country under the slogan of "National defence and production," resolutely repulsing the ceaseless subversive acts and sabotage and economic blockade policy of the U.S. imperialists, united closely around the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro. He noted that the Korean people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Cuban people in the revolution and construction and warmly congratulate them.

Speaking next, Ramon Castro said that the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defeated the Japanese imperialists and have turned Korea into a powerful socialist country and are making big successes today in socialist economic construction. Noting that today the international situation as a whole is turning in favour of the Korean people, he stated that the question of Korean reunification should be settled by the Korean people themselves. The Cuban people and other progressive peoples of the world, he said, fully support the proposals put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Recalling the words of Comrade Fidel Castro that the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympiad is splittist act, which helps toward division, not unity, he said the U.S. imperialists are scheming to perpetuate the split of Korea through the Olympic Games. He declared that the Cuban people will tightly join hands with the Korean people and struggle to the end for the final victory of socialism.

MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH CUBAN PEOPLE CLOSES

SK110907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 11 (KCNA) -- "The month of solidarity with the Cuban people" marking the 32nd anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people closed at a meeting held on August 10 at the Pyongyang textile combine. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. The speakers said that the friendly bonds between the peoples of the two countries got deeper through the activities of the solidarity month. They noted that the Korean and Cuban peoples were energetically accelerating socialist construction and waging an active struggle to defend world peace and security, while determinedly smashing the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists. They expressed the resolution of the two peoples to struggle shoulder to shoulder with each other as in the past, so in the future, too, against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS GROUP LEAVES FOR HOME

SK100503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and vice-chairman of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, left Friday after his four-day visit to Korea at the head of a delegation of the congress and the association.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received the delegation and entertained it to a dinner on August 8. During its stay, the delegation held talks with a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and was invited to a Pyongyang mass meeting marking the centenary of the founding of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi.

Indian Envoy Hosts Reception

SK100511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Indian Ambassador to Korea K.C. Lalvunga arranged a reception Friday on the conclusion of the Korean visit of the delegation of the Indian National Congress of Indira Gandhi and the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Invited to the reception were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kil Chae-kyong, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for cultural relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association; and other officials concerned.

The members of the delegation led by His Excellency Shrikant Verma, general secretary of the congress and vice-chairman of the association, were present there. The reception was addressed by Ambassador K.C. Lalvunga and Secretary Hwang Chang-yop.

KIM CHUNG-NIN ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY SEMINAR

SK090950 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Aug 85

[Excerpt] A central research seminar marking the 40th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 7 August. The seminar was attended by Comrade Kim Chung-nin, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Educational Committee; other functionaries concerned; anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters; social scientists; teaching staffs of colleges; the functionaries of the organizations of training party cadres; and the functionaries of the sectors of literature, art, publication, and press.

At the seminar, speeches were made by Kim Hwa-chong, vice president of Academy of Social Sciences; Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University; Son Song-pil, president of the National Economy Institute; Kim Ki-nam, responsible editor of NODONG SINMUN; and (Yu Ho-chun), president of College of International Relations, under the following titles: "The Fatherland's Liberation Is a Historic Event Which Opened the Road of a Basic Turn in the History of Our Country's Revolution," "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Ideologue and Theoretician Who Has Made Immortal Achievements in the Development of Mankind's Ideologies and the Fulfillment of the Revolutionary Cause of the Working Class by Creating the Immortal Chuche Idea," "The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Genius of Revolution and Construction Who Has Turned Our Country Into an Independent, Self-Reliant, and Self-Defending Socialist Power," "The Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Sagacious Leader Who Is Organizing and Leading the Struggle of Our Party and People for the Consummation of the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche," and "The Friendship and Unity Between the Peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union Are Indestructible Friendship and Unity Which Have Been Forged in the Protracted Anti-Imperialist Joint Struggle and the Struggle for Communist Construction."

SOVIET SHIPS' EMERGENCY SHELTER REQUEST REPORTED

SK120647 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Two Soviet ships radioed distress signal to a South Korean telegraph office over the weekend requesting an emergency shelter in an island off Korea's east coast, according to police Monday.

The telegraph office at Ullung Island 160 kilometers off the east coast picked up the SOS at 1:50 p.m. Saturday and relayed the request to the Foreign Ministry, police said. Four hours later, the office received official permission for the shelter and tried to communicate with the Soviet vessels, one in 100 ton-class and the other in 300 ton-class, but failed to establish radio contact. There are no diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow.

Korean naval vessels, alerted to locate the Soviet ships in distress, found them out of the Korean territorial waters and sailing toward Singapore at 11:00 a.m. Sunday, police said. When the Soviet ships asked for shelter about five miles north of Ullung, storm and fog warnings were posted in the East Sea.

GOVERNMENT TO IMPOSE CURFEW 20-21 AUG FOR EXERCISE

SK100058 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] A midnight to 4 a.m. curfew will go into force in Seoul and other major cities on Aug. 20 and Aug. 21 as part of the annual "Ulchi" command post exercise, government officials said yesterday. A blackout exercise will also be undertaken throughout the nation from 9:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Aug. 20 in line with the monthly civil defense drill. Small cities and rural districts will be free from the planned two-day curfew, said the officials. Curfew violators will be just given warnings by police, according to the officials. Police are expected to issue curfew passes to motor vehicles which need to operate during curfew hours.

CHOSON ILBO VIEWS RPR PARTY, RADIO NAME CHANGE

SK111158 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Korean National Democratic Front: Let Us Not Allow False Propaganda a Toehold"]

[Text] The persons in authority in Pyongyang have probably concluded that the situation in Korea has developed in their favor. A piece of news has reached us saying that the persons in authority in Pyongyang have tried to make it appear that a new political party called the Korean National Democratic Front and a broadcasting station called the Voice of National Salvation have appeared in the Republic of Korea. Communists, who have proven themselves skillful in propaganda and in other related activities, are now trying to take advantage as quickly as possible of the fact that a slogan about the masses, nation, and nationalism is on the lips of some students in Korea.

We know that the persons in authority in North Korea fabricated some 20 years ago the so-called Revolutionary Party for Reunification, which has never existed in Korea, and have since aired the so-called Voice of RPR from Haeju, Hwanghae Province, which is under their rule. However, the North Korean puppets themselves proved the falsity of their ghost broadcasting and admitted to its nonexistence a few years after they launched the broadcast.

Applying for membership to the International Telecommunications Union in July 1975, they registered 99 wavelengths that they have under their control, but dared not include 4 additional wavelengths with which they aired the Voice of the RPR. This notwithstanding, the North Korean puppets have persistently maintained this broadcasting station. This can conversely be interpreted as that the puppets in North Korea are finding it worthwhile to keep.

This is because through such clandestine broadcasting means, whose aim is to create dissension between the people and the government in an enemy country, those who are engaged in such a clandestine broadcast can lead the listeners, that is those who are subject to such covert propaganda, in the direction they want them to follow, without the listeners being able to realize that they are being manipulated. In this sense, covert propaganda can be more effective than openly identified overt propaganda. People tend to be hostile and distrustful of propaganda when they realize it is propaganda.

The Voice of the RPR has played a major role in eventually turning all of the antigovernment and antistate slogans shouted in Korea into ones that are favorable to them. The North Korean puppet authorities announced that the RPR had been established in Korea in August 1969 and began to air the so-called the Voice of the RPR in June 1970. The output of the radio, which was barely 50 kw at the time of its opening, had been increased to 1,500 kw in September 1971 when North-South talks were in progress, along with an increase in the airing time from 2 hours a day to 10 hours a day.

However, the nature of this radio, which has capitalized on the domestic political situation in Korea, has now been clearly exposed. Its covert nature has been overtly exposed. The reason for the radio's change in name by the puppet persons in authority in North Korea seems, according to Kim Il-song's teachings, to cope with a situation that is changing. It is probable that they may find it necessary to make their overt propaganda, which has already been exposed as overtly as possible, a covert one once again in accordance with political developments and the social atmosphere now in the making in Korea.

Covert propaganda takes a dim view of the substance of propaganda regardless of whether it is true or not. What is highly valued in covert propaganda is not truth but an appeal to emotion and emotional stimulation. However, it is an effect that can be expected only in a society free of informational germs, a society in which the exchange of information is strictly controlled. In this context, Nazi Germany's propaganda can be said to have been successful domestically. However, in a society in which the exchange of information is not controlled, covert propaganda finds no place to take root. It is for this reason that Soviet propaganda finds no sympathizers in Western countries.

It is high time for us to demonstrate to the persons in authority in North Korea that ours is not a society that will allow them to have their way even if they change the name of their covert broadcasting station by miscalculating that an opportune moment has arrived. Also, it is time that we refreshed our resolution that we should not allow them to fish in troubled waters by appearing to be troubled waters.

KOREA HERALD ON 'MENACE OF AGGRESSION' FROM NORTH

SK110335 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Ominous Signs From N.K."]

[Text] Recent reports about the intentions and trends of Communist north Korea effectively belie its words and gestures professing pacifism, moderation and humanitarian concern. There is little new for us to be alarmed at but there is much to distress all desirous of diminishing tension and promoting stability in and around the Korean peninsula.

Sources of these reports vary widely from Washington to Belgrade, from Tokyo to Pyongyang. They are, however, one in pointing up the desperate and thoroughgoing war preparations of the Communist regime and its adroit propaganda thrust for spurring a revolution or military conquest of south Korea.

An American official was quoted as disclosing the existence of a military committee personally headed by Kim Il-song to prepare for an invasion of the south in case the United States gets entangled in a conflict in the world's other trouble spots such as the Middle East, Europe or Latin America. The strategic security planning committee consisting of ranking party and military officials operates under the catchphrase that the crisis of "imperialism" presents a golden opportunity for Korean unification.

A leading periodical published in Yugoslavia, POLITIKA EKSPRES, has observed that north Korea, with its "strongest armed forces in Asia" including 790,000 servicemen, 3,000-odd tanks, 740 fighter planes and 21 submarines, is able to launch a war against south Korea without the help of its allies; the Soviet Union or Communist China.

Pyongyang's engagement in developing bacteriological weapons since the late 1960s was revealed by a Japanese expert on north Korea's irregular warfare. These illegitimate and antihumanitarian materials and germs developed and manufactured for use in any future war against south Korea include toxic gas and such bacteria as diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera and tuberculosis.

In addition to armed preparedness by various means, the war machine in Pyongyang has lately renamed and strengthened the fictitious front organization known as the Unification Revolutionary Party. Its new name is the Korean National Democratic Front and with its broadcasting arm, "the Voice of National Salvation," is bent on escalating its anti-Seoul propaganda and agitation campaign.

The new names of the underground political group and radio station north Koreans falsely claim to be based in south Korea are akin to some of the favorite slogans employed by leftist student radicals active in our midst. North Koreans are now going all out to gear their subversive propaganda strategem to agitate dissident activism here.

While holding out an olive branch Pyongyang is getting ready to take up the hatchet without a respite. We must never be blinded with ignorance and wishful thinking to the clear and ever-present menace of aggression and takeover. Our people should unite to provide against any such eventuality.

KOREA TIMES ON UN INVITATION TO NORTH, SOUTH

SK100038 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 4

[Editorial: "UN Role in Korea"]

[Text] As part of an elaborate program marking the 40th anniversary of its founding, the United Nations has extended invitations to world countries, both member nations and non-members, that their leaders -- preferably chief executives -- address the commemorative General Assembly session, due to open in mid-September.

While over 60 nations have reportedly accepted the offer, local attention prevails over the fact that among the non-members invited are south and north Korea, raising the possibility that the leaders from the two halves of the divided country may have an opportunity to meet each other, in addition to making speeches at the international forum.

Even apart from the invitation, which is being closely weighed by the government quarters, the Korean people at large have a particular interest in or attachment to the United Nations for the various roles it has played in Korean affairs during the past four decades.

For one thing, the world body served as the midwife when the Republic of Korea was born in 1948. Two years later, upon the outbreak of the Korean war, it promptly formed the 16-nation U.N. forces to repel Communist invaders. And, up until several years ago, the world forum featured annual debates on the Korean question, though the result was far from productive.

In view of the past interrelations and especially in commemoration of the organization's 40th anniversary, one essential and long-standing issue comes to the limelight again -- that is, the issue of Korea's membership in the United Nations.

While the U.N. membership has more than tripled to 159 nations since its founding, it poses a lingering question as to why a nation as big as Korea -- with a total population of 60 million, more than two thirds in the south and the rest in the north -- is not represented in the world body.

As an interim step pending territorial unification, Seoul has proposed that the two Koreas simultaneously enter the organization as separate members, like East and West Germany did. But, the bid has been stubbornly opposed by Pyongyang, on grounds that it would perpetuate national division, an excuse that contradicts north Korea's strenuous attempt to join United Nations' specialized and related agencies, in which south Korea is already a member.

If north Korea persists in its opposition to simultaneous entry, ways should be paved by stepped-up diplomacy for materializing south Korea's aspiration to become a U.N. member in its own right.

VICE MINISTER SPEAKS ON UNIFICATION PROBLEMS

SK100116 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] Vice National Unification Minister Yi Pyong-yong said yesterday, that the second half of 1980s would be the watershed for solving Korea's unification questions.

He delivered a speech on "the circumstances of south and north Korea and the national unification problems in 1980s" to a symposium of college and university students across the nation, at Wonkwang University in Iri, Cholla-pukto.

Yi predicted, "From a short-term viewpoint, north Korea is expected to have two different positions -- one initiating peace and the other provoking the south." "In the long-term prospect, the global trend of openness and pragmatism in Communist society, will make the north respond positively to the efforts of national unification by south Korea," he noted.

Yi stressed that "it is crucial that we overcome the period around the '86 Asian Games and the '88 Olympics during which the north is most likely to wage military provocations against the south."

The unification forum attended by about 100 students, professors and experts in unification matters, will continue until today.

DJP URGES PEACEFUL POWER TRANSFER, REUNIFICATION

SK100215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Mt. Tokyo, Korea, Aug; 10 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Saturday adopted a three-point resolution, calling for the peaceful transfer of power and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Some 12,000 DJP members adopted the resolution at the close of the party's third annual camping rally at this mountain resort in southern Korea. The resolution also includes the achievement of an advanced nation and a pledge of loyalty to the DJP president.

During the three-day event aimed at consolidating unity among party members, the government party reconfirmed its determination not to yield to the opposition campaign for the revision of Constitution to provide for direct presidential election. The current Constitution prescribes a single seven-year presidential term and the indirect presidential election by an electoral college composed of no fewer than 5,000 popularly-elected delegates.

President Chon Tu-hwan, who heads the ruling party, stressed Friday that the present Constitution was adopted with the support of the majority of the people. The present Constitution was national referendum held on Oct. 22, 1980, with a 91.6 percent affirmative vote. In a meeting of DJP key members here, Chon said that it cannot be totally denied that the basic law can be amended with changes of the times. However, such undertaking can be accepted only if and when the rewriting of the basic law is contingent on legitimate and rational procedures, he said. The democratization, which the country is pursuing and the opposition camp is pressing for, can be realized only when the rule of law is respected. With tolerance and patience, the government will carry out a policy of "openness and autonomy," he said. But the government will inevitably work out countermeasures if situation gets out of control.

NO TAE-U REAFFIRMS POWER TRANSFER IN 1988

SK120808 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 12 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Chairman No Tae-u of Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) said Monday his party is now implementing without a hitch the schedule for the transfer of government power slated for early in 1988. "It is a historical mission imposed on our political leaders today to open the way for democratic development by establishing the tradition of a peaceful transfer of power," No said at a debate session held to mark the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule in 1945. No said a peaceful transfer of power pursuant to a single presidential term under the current Constitution adopted by the fifth republic is one of the most important guidelines on democratization.

He was apparently responding to the opposition demand that the basic law enacted five years ago be revised to clear the way for democratization characterized by direct presidential election.

PARK 'TO CONSOLE' SEPARATED FAMILIES PLANNED

SK110136 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] A large-scale park is to be built on the western forward front area in five years to console families separated between south and north Korea.

The Korean Assembly for Reunion of Ten Million Separated Families (KARTS), represented by Cho Yong-suk, will initiate the park construction project with the support of the government, according to Cho. Cho said that the park named the "Garden of Peaceful Unification" will be formed on a 500,000-pyong (1,650,000 square meters) lot in Mt. Odu in Paju-gun, Kyonggi-do, which commands a fine view of the northern parts. The masterplan for the project has already been mapped out and approved by the relevant authorities, including the Board of Unification, he said.

According to Cho, the park will serve as the education site to inspire people of the peaceful reunification of our nation and also as a good tourism resort for local and foreign tourists.

NKDP LEADER SEEKS EXCLUSIVE TALKS WITH CHON

SK100045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] president Yi Min-u said yesterday that he is trying to hold an exclusive meeting with President Chon Tu-hwan within a few days to dissuade him from legislating the controversial "Campus Stabilization Law."

Rep. Yi said he hoped that the proposed face-to-face talks with President Chon would be held before his press conference next Wednesday to formally disclose his objection to the law which was drafted by the government and its party. Yi said that he would meet with National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong early next week to ask for his intermediary role in holding the Chon-Yi meeting, as well as to exchange views on how to "overcome the current political situation."

Yi said, "If the government and its party reject my suggestion or show no sincerity to it, the NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] is going to develop a campaign against the law into a pan-national movement for constitutional change (intended for the direct election of the president.)" Yi agreed on Thursday with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the largest dissident group Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] to launch a joint struggle by the NDP and dissident forces to deter the legislation of the law.

According to informed party sources, the opposition party has been in touch with various channels of the government and the ruling party to promote the Chon-Yi talks "at an early date." The NDP president disclosed that he would announce the list of the newest top-level party officers, including secretary-general, floor leader and chief policy maker, today or Monday earlier than expected in order to resume dialogues with the ruling camp. The posts have been unoccupied since the national convention on Aug. 1-2.

Yi went on, "In preparation against the likelihood of the majority Democratic Justice Party forcing parliamentary passage of the law this month, the NDP will hold a floor strategy meeting and a caucus of lawmakers will meet next week to work out measures to ruin the DJP's move."

Yi, standing advisor of the dissident CPD, further said that through the organizations of the NDP, CPD and other dissident groups, he plans to distribute printed materials, explaining the alleged lack of the "legality" of the law in the making to the public.

The NDP president said that he would meet with authoritative scholars, journalists and lawyers to gather their views on the law, before the NDP convokes a public hearing on Thursday. He also said that the NDP would establish a special intra-party committee exclusively to deter the enactment of the law.

Chon Receives Yi Minuv Letter

SK121040 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] In the afternoon of 12 August, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced that the presidential office has received a letter from New Democratic Korea Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u to President Chon Tu-hwan through Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the NKDP. Spokesman Hwang said that he understood that the answer to this letter will be conveyed through No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party.

CPD STATEMENT OPPOSES CAMPUS STABILIZATION LAW

SK110545 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In a statement announced on 10 August in connection with the plan of the government and the ruling party to enact the campus stabilization law, the Committee for Promotion of Democracy [CPD] said: The government and the ruling party are attempting to totally restrict the activities of the opposition party and all other democratic forces. The legislation of the campus stabilization law, which views the activities of all democratic figures as opposing the state and benefiting the enemy simply because they are critical of the ruling class and the government, must be stopped.

Protests Biased Media Coverage

SK111135 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Aug 85 p 3

[From the "News Behind News" column]

[Text] Kim Myong-yun, chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] committee to take measures to deter legislation on a bill on the campus stabilization law, and six committee members including Yi Sang-mun, Cho Sun-hyong, Kim Pong-uk, Kim Song-sik, and Kang Sam-chae, who are also assemblymen, visited the Korea Broadcasting System [KBS] on the morning of 9 August and demanded that it stop biased reporting on the bill on the campus stabilization law. Meeting with Pae Hak-chol, director of the news department, instead of KBS President Pak Hyon-tae who was out at that time, these CPD committee members noted that "KBS, ignoring its inherent duty as a public broadcasting station, is now unilaterally denouncing the student movement." They then called on KBS to be fair enough to bring dissenting views of the bill to the public in proportion to the affirmative views, or at least, a small portion of dissenting views. Thereupon, director of the news department Pae said, according to Chairman Kim, "your views are heeded and I will make efforts to have them reflected in our coverage in the future."

In the meantime, CPD cochairmen Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam appointed six more members, Pak Yong-nok, Pak Chong-yul, Pak Han-sang, Yun Hyok-pyo, Yi Taek-ton, and Tae Yun-ki, to the post of guidance members of the committee and then additionally named Choe Ki-ho as a guidance member.

SEOUL EDUCATION BOARD TO FIRE 11 TEACHERS

SK110128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Board of Education has decided to fire all 11 teachers involved in the controversial teachers journal MINJUNG KYOYUK [Education of the Masses].

A score of teachers are being probed by police for their remarks or contributions in the journal, upon the Education Ministry's charge that the publication instigates class struggles and serves leftist ideology.

A board official said yesterday that the education authorities will request that the police allow the detained teachers to be present at a disciplinary meeting tomorrow. According to a local report, the provincial boards of education will also fire teachers related with MINJUNG KYOYUK tomorrow and Tuesday.

NKDP RESHUFFLE: NEW SECRETARY GENERAL APPOINTED

SK110205 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Min-u, reelected president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], did not change the framework of the existing party hierarchy by giving major party posts to mainstreamers again in a reshuffle conducted yesterday. The NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] head replaced secretary-general Rep. Yi Taek-ton, an associate of Kim Tae-chung, with another member of Kim's faction Rep. Yi Yong-hui, a three-term lawmaker.

Floor leader Kim Tong-yong, a close aide of Kim Yong-sam, and chief policy maker Rep. Yi Taek-hui, a non-mainstreamer, were retained. Rep. Cho Yon-ha, a hardcore member of the Kim Tae-chung group, gained the ticket for the vice National Assembly speaker allotted for the opposition party. The post has been vacant since the death of Kim Nok-yong last month.

In the reshuffle, the NDP head appointed Rep. Kim Yong-pae, a follower of unsuccessful party presidency contender Kim Chae-kwang, as the director of the training institute; Rep. Cho Sun-hyong, a supporter of Kim Tae-chung, as the chairman of the party's disciplinary committee. The party president picked Rep. Pak Chan-chong, a member of the Kim Yong-sam faction, as the chairman of the human rights protection committee, and retained party spokesman Rep. Hong Sa-tok from the same faction.

The overall ratio of the shares of party posts among the mainstreamers consisting of the Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam factions and non-mainstreamers is identical to that at the time of the party's foundation seven months ago.

Yesterday, party president Yi also conducted a reshuffle of the 30-member Executive Council, the highest decisionmaking organ. According to the list of the new council members, the most powerful Kim Yong-sam faction gained 10 seats, the second powerful Kim Tae-chung nine, Rep. Yi Chol-sung's group five. Out of the remaining six seats, the Kim Chae-kwang group obtained three seats, while party vice president Rep. Yi Ki-taek took two. Rep. Sin To-hwan was renamed as the council member.

The change of the party officers was made earlier than expected. A party source said that NDP head Yi advanced the announcement of the new lineup to make ready the party structure for a struggle against the government and its party's move to legislate the controversial "Campus Stabilization Law." Full negotiations among the new floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition NDP will start tomorrow to discuss the DJP's demand for the convocation of a 10-day house session to pass the law.

The ruling DJP reshuffled the posts of the secretary-general and floor leader on Aug. 1.

KEY DEFENDANT TESTIFIES AT USIS TRIAL IN SEOUL

SK100111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] Ham Un-kyong, a key defendant in the USIS case, said yesterday that his campaign slogan of "Yankees Should Be Sent Back Home" did not mean a call for the withdrawal of U.S. armed forces from the nation. Testifying before a three-member panel at the Seoul District Criminal Court, Ham said that the term, Yankee, was used to indicate, not Americans, but the "negative factors" of U.S. influence.

He stood trial together with seven colleague defendants, including Kim Min-sok. The eight students are from Seoul National University. Of the 20 students accused of the USIS library seizure, Ham is the only student charged with violating the National Security Law.

In response to questions by defense lawyer Pak Chan-chong, he testified that he employed the expression Yankee, to describe undesirable aspects of the U.S.-Korea relations, highlighted by Washington's support of the present "dictatorship." "The examples of negative influences from the U.S. include Korea's economic dependence, the inroad of low-quality culture of Yankees and the use of the Korean peninsula as a nuclear base," he said.

Mentioning a Stalin's essay on Leninism in question, he said that he became critical of the Russian dictator, after discovering that he had distorted Leninism to proclaim himself successor to Lenin. "I can't understand how reading the book constitutes a crime. The essay has been quoted in books written by other scholars," he maintained. He also testified that he thought he would not be regarded as Communist even if he kept the book. "In view of the principle that to win against an enemy, one must know him. I thought I would be allowed to read the treatise," he argued.

Meanwhile, judge Yi Chae-hon said that the trial of the USIS case will be conducted "collectively" starting with a hearing scheduled for next Wednesday.

UNIVERSITIES CLOSE TO PREVENT SUMMER SESSION

SK110143 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] The authorities of our universities in Taegu and Songgyungwan University in Seoul yesterday decided to close their campuses for five days starting today, in an attempt to foil students' ambitions to hold summer campus there.

So far, five universities in Seoul have banned students to enter on campuses for similar reasons. They are Seoul National University, Yonsei, Chungang, Ewha and Sungmyong Universities.

ROK, JAPAN AGREE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION

SK101407 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and Japan agreed in principle on the early conclusion of an agreement on science and technology cooperation at the end of an agreement on science and technology cooperation at the end of a two-day meeting of working-level officials here Saturday, sources at the Foreign Ministry said. The two neighboring countries, however, failed to come to a full agreement on the contents of the accord in the second round talks for the proposed pact, the sources said.

The sources said the two sides will hold the third meeting in Tokyo in the near future.

The two nations neared agreement on including such matters as the implementation of joint research projects, the exchange of scientists and technicians and exchange of information into the contents of the accord. But Japan was reluctant to contain transfer of advanced technology in the agreement, saying the technology transfer should be carried out on a private level, the sources said.

Korea and Japan held their first round of negotiations in Tokyo last December following a bilateral agreement reached during President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan in September last year.

JSP ENVOY TO DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH NKDP

SK100123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Friday decided to dispatch its special envoy to Seoul to discuss the promotion of relations with the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and sent a letter asking the NKDP to follow suit.

In the letter, issued in the name of chief of the party's international bureau, the JSP proposed exchange of special envoys to discuss details on the issue and said it preferred Seoul, Tokyo or a third place (for example, Cheju Island) as a conference site.

GOVERNMENT FORMULATES SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET

SK100552 Seoul YONHAP in English 0510 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government has formulated a supplementary budget scaled at 257.2 billion won (293.3 million U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth 880 won) for the fiscal year 1985, a government source said Saturday. The amount is part of the budgetary surplus carried forward from last year, which totaled 559.6 billion won (635.9 million dollars).

The government will be able to undertake various welfare programs during the rest of this year without any additional financial burden on the people, Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon told the press.

Of the total budgetary surplus, 142.4 billion was already used to pay back the principal of borrowing from the National Treasury to issue national bonds and 160 billion won will be carried forward to next year to make up for the financial deficits stemming from the lowering of tariff rates on crude oil imports, the source said.

The 257.2 billion-won supplementary budget comprises 173.2 billion won for welfare programs for the general public, 70 billion won for construction projects and 14 million won as reserve funds.

National Assembly is expected to approve the supplementary budget late this month.

SON SANN WARNS OF 'VIETNAMIZATION,' ASKS AID

AU091403 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, Aug 9 (AFP) -- The head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), Son Sann, today urged the world's democracies to aid the Cambodian resistance, or else "the Vietnamisation of Cambodia will be complete within three years."

Interviewed during a brief stopover in Paris, Mr. Son Sann, who is premier of the U.N.-recognized tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, acknowledged that a recent Vietnamese dry-season offensive had damaged the "credibility" of the resistance. The KPNLF's border bases in southwest Cambodia were crushed during the Vietnamese onslaught, which also scored victories against the KPNLF's two resistance partners, the Khmer Rouge and the Sihanoukist National Army of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

But Mr. Son Sann rejected a January 15 claim by Hanoi radio that the anti-Vietnamese coalition was "disintegrating." "We are not dead men -- especially as we are appealing for humanitarian aid for 240,000 Cambodian refugees" sent fleeing into Thailand by the offensive, he said. But, he added, "in two years' time, we will have to win or die, because the Vietnamisation of Cambodia will be complete within three years at the latest."

"We cannot fight empty-handed," Mr. Son Sann said, urging democratic countries to give financial and military aid to enable the resistance to carry out operations inside Cambodia. He estimated that the tripartite coalition currently fielded more than 10,000 troops on Cambodian soil, but acknowledged that the far-left Khmer Rouge were the "most effective," as they enjoyed Chinese backing.

The Khmer Rouge governed Cambodia from 1975 to early 1979 when they were toppled by Vietnamese troops which installed a client government in Phnom Penh. The Khmer Rouge are responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during their rule.

Hanoi has an estimated 150,000-170,000 troops on Cambodian soil in support of the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Son Sann added that he was expecting aid worth five million dollars from the United States. The aid was delayed because of recent negotiations on the Cambodian question between Vietnam and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, he said. The funds are part of a 25.4-billion-dollars aid package signed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan yesterday. Mr. Son Sann said the five million dollars might take the form of military aid, but he did not elaborate.

PHNOM PENH STATE OF EMERGENCY CLAIMS 'EXAGGERATED'

HK100826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0743 GMT 10 Aug 85

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Aug 10 (AFP) -- Radio transcript shows that recent claims by Cambodia's pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge guerrillas that the government they oppose in Phnom Penh had declared a state of emergency were greatly exaggerated, analysts said here today.

Khmer Rouge radio monitored here on August 2 said that "Vietnamese radio in Phnom Penh" had announced the declaration of a "state of emergency" in the Cambodian capital July 29, ordering a curfew and restricting civilians' movements. But a transcription of the Phnom Penh radio broadcast the guerrillas' mouthpiece purported to be citing, referred to the deployment of a militia termed the "people's defence forces," which had already been planned.

In a report quoting the Khmer Rouge radio, which is believed to broadcast from southern China, Beijing's official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY rendered the term "state of emergency" as "martial law."

The Phnom Penh radio broadcast which triggered the story was a report on a ceremony organised by Phnom Penh authorities to celebrate "satisfactory results" in forming the people's defence forces. The Hanoi-backed government, defended by a Vietnamese expeditionary force of between 150,000 and 170,000 troops, announced earlier this year the formation of the units to help maintain law and order.

Observers here said that the constitution of the new force, alongside the army, police and Cambodia's existing militia, showed that pro-Vietnamese authorities were worried about guerrilla actions, particularly by the Beijing-armed Khmer Rouge in the areas around Phnom Penh. But the Phnom Penh radio broadcast contained no suggestion that the situation was sufficiently serious for a state of emergency or martial law to be declared, the analysts pointed out.

The report made no mention of any shortcomings in the performance of the new militia unit in the Cambodian capital.

The sole reference to a curfew or restrictions on civilians in the broadcast was a reminder that the new force was to help the existing forces in applying the measures. A curfew has been in force in Phnom Penh since the end of the Vietnam war and civilian movements have been restricted since the Khmer Rouge completely emptied the city on coming to power in 1975, observers noted.

THAI PAPER REPORTS KHMER ROUGE HIT SRV BASE

BK090922 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Aug 85 p 3

[Excerpt] Aranyaprathet -- Khmer Rouge fighters killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded three others in an attack on a Vietnamese-Heng Samrin base near the Thai-Kampuchean border yesterday, a Khmer resistance source said this morning.

The source said 30 Khmer Rouge soldiers attacked the Vietnamese Samrin base on Highway No. 502, about three kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border, about 10 a.m.

The Vietnamese used artillery fire to repel the attackers who retreated after killing a Vietnamese and wounding three others in the 45-minute battle, the source said.

The same Khmer Rouge unit launched another attack on the same base at 4 p.m. The battle lasted for 30 minutes but the number of casualties was not known.

'POL POT' REGIMENT COMMANDER SURRENDERS IN JULY

BK100657 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] State authorities in Phnom Toch commune, Mongkolborei District [Battambang Province], united with monks and local people to vigorously advance the movement to win back misled persons and scored remarkable results.

In July, 13 misled persons surrendered to state authorities in Phnum Toch commune in Mongkolborei District. These 13 people were former Pol Pot soldiers; one was a regiment commander. They brought with them an assortment of 13 weapons, 5 hand grenades, 1,112 rounds of AK ammunition, 11 B-40.5 rockets, and a lot of war materiel.

The 13 misled persons have been warmly welcomed by the local state authorities, which provided them with material and financial assistance. They have been given land to carry out production work like other citizens. The 13 returnees pledged to contribute to vigorously advance the three revolutionary movements, particularly by paying attention to winning back misled persons who are still living among the enemies' ranks.

SWEEPING OPERATIONS LAUNCHED IN KOMPONG SPEU

BK110422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] In close cooperation with Vietnamese Army volunteers, the authorities, people, and revolutionary armed forces of Kompong Speu Province launched sweeping operations against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bandits in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province. In fact, by early July, they had killed 23 enemy soliders, wounded 25, captured 1, and persuaded 3 to surrender to the revolutionary authorities in Amleang and Trapeang Cho communes. At the same time, they have spread the lenient 6-point policy of the party, state, and front among the misled persons, urging them to return to live with their families and the revolution.

The people's authorities and revolutionary armed forces of Kompong Speu Province are now studying combat tactics and holding aloft the dual banner of pure patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with the Vietnamese friends in order to defend and strengthen the local administration.

SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHEY OPERATIONS REPORTED

BK110932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Recorded statement by (Um Soeun), head of political section of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial forces -- date not given]

[Summary] Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province has many jungles and mountains in which Pol Pot bandits and other Cambodian reactionary groups are hiding. Our troops, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, have launched various operations to destroy the Pol Pot remnant bandits and other Cambodian reactionaries who have attempted to destroy the peaceful life of our people.

"During the 1st half of this year, the armed forces throughout the province killed 205 enemy soldiers, wounded 313, and took 93 prisoners. They discovered the identities of 111 enemy elements. A total of 267 enemy soldiers surrendered. Our armed forces seized 254 assorted weapons, 4,425 rounds of various types of ammunition, 3 boats, and a pair of binoculars."

The provincial state power has intensified the movement to persuade misled people to return to the fold. "During the 1st half of this year, 1,301 misled persons returned to the fold, bringing with them 331 assorted weapons, 5,695 rounds of all types of ammunition, and a large quantity of military materiel." The provincial authorities have taken care of these returnees by providing them with the facilities available for them to earn their living. "Last July, 341 misled persons returned to the fold, bringing with them 205 assorted weapons and 2,373 rounds of ammunition."

SAY PHUTHANG ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

BK101142 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1111 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 10 -- The Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions' [KFTU] national conference with the participation of 210 representatives, was closed here today after five days' seating.

The meeting heard a report on the achievements of many factories enterprises, public offices recorded in 1984. They also included 10 factories which had exceeded their production targets and five units which had fulfilled their plans.

In recognition of their best performers, the Council of Ministers conferred a rotary banner on the Phnom Penh organization of trade unions, and the K.F.T.U. awarded banners to five units: the trade unions organizations of Battambang Province, the Ministry of Posts, Transport and Communications, the senior-high school "Phnom Donh Penh," the water-supplying station and the rubber plantation "Chup."

Speaking at the event, Say Phuthang, Politburo member, and president of the Commission for Organization, of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee, and vice president of the State Council, highly appreciated the great achievements made by the workers and civil servants over the past six years, particularly in the first semester of this year, as a contribution to national defence and construction, and called for still greater successes to welcome the coming fifth congress of the P.R.P.K.

A representative of the trade unions took the floor, saying that all the 154,000 workers and employees in Kampuchea, of them 92,339 unionists, are determined to translate the meeting's resolutions into concrete actions to accomplish the revolutionary tasks of building and defending the country.

Then in his closing speech, Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee and president of the K.F.T.U., who was decorated with "Labour Order," Second Class hailed the successes of the trade union movement and attributed them to the correct leadership of the party, to the unity and close cooperation among workers and employees and to the timely assistance and support of the fraternal Vietnamese people. He further said that with all these successes, the Kampuchean people, particularly the trade unions organization under the P.R.P.K. leadership will obtain brighter victories, thus making the Kampuchean revolution rapidly develop and advancing the country toward socialism.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION ELECTS NEW VICE CHAIRMAN

BK100655 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1224 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 8 -- A national conference of the Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions (KFTU), opened here Tuesday, elected on Wednesday afternoon a new vice president and five members of the Executive Committee.

Say Siphon, former executive member, was elected vice president. The five new executive members come from the Provinces of Kratie, Pursat, Kompong Thom, Kompong Speu, Takeo and Svay Rieng.

VODK SAYS SIHANOUK SIDE 'STILL PART OF CGDK'

BK120153 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Recently, some foreign papers reported rumors that Rannarti [son of Prince Sihanouk] threatened to resign from the CGDK. Concerning these rumors, the office of the representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk for Cambodia and Asia has issued a note saying that the Sihanouk side is still part of the CGDK. The note says Rannarit does not hold any position in the CGDK; therefore, there is no reason to speak of him resigning.

Rannarit is a personal representative of Samdech Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia and has recently been named supreme commander of the Samdech Norodom Sihanouk forces. These two positions are outside the CGDK framework.

VONADK: DISTRICT SEAT IN RATANAKIRI 'LIBERATED'

BK120005 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] On 30 July at 0200, our National Army launched a 3-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemy at Bor Kev district seat in Ratanakiri Province. The first prong attacked the airfield and moved toward the Vietnamese battalion's position; the second prong attacked the homes of Vietnamese district officials and security personnel; and the third prong attacked the Vietnamese warehouses.

In a 1-hour battle, we completely liberated this district seat. We killed 25 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 15; among the dead were a Vietnamese district official and a battalion commander. We destroyed a 60-mm mortar, a Goryunov machinegun, a B-40 rocket launcher, 6AK's, 5AR-15's, a motorcycle, 17 bicycles, a 15-watt telegraphic machine, 5 warehouses, 5 large barracks, and other military materiel; seized 2 AK's, 5 rucksacks, and a quantity of war materiel; and freed 30 people imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy and 10 Cambodian soldiers as well.

The next morning, 31 July, the Vietnamese gathered a company of soldiers in an attempt to launch a 3-pronged attack against us. However, we ambushed and routed them. We killed five and wounded five enemy soldiers. Seven more Vietnamese soldiers were killed by our mines and traps; a number of others were wounded. We destroyed two AK's.

VODK STRESSES UNITY, COOPERATION WITHIN CGDK

BK110235 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The CGDK Is Strengthening Unity and Cooperation in Activities Against the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors More Vigorously Both on the Battlefield and in the International Arena"]

[Text] Since the birth of our CGDK in June 1982, the resistance forces of our three factions have closely strengthened unity and cooperation in the military as well as political fields, in Cambodia as well as abroad, and have carried out increasingly more vigorous activities against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The fact that our CGDK has improved unity has further heightened the prestige of our CGDK and has won it broader and stronger support and sympathy from both the Cambodian people and the peace- and justice-loving countries in the world.

On the battlefield, the resistance forces of our three factions have increased close cooperation with one another in all sectors in joint efforts against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, such as in sharing logistics and exchanging information on the military situation of the enemy. At the same time, the Coordinating Committee for National Defense of our CGDK has frequently met to strengthen military cooperation among the armed forces of the three factions in order to accelerate the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and liberate our fatherland. Through this battlefield cooperation, our three resistance factions have understood each other better, have greater trust for each other, and have forged greater agreement with one another in carrying on the armed struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until all of them are driven from Cambodia.

In the international arena, our CGDK factions are also helping one another to spread propaganda and explain the situation of the struggle of our people and to further expose the Hanoi authorities' expansionist and aggressive nature and their brutal and savage acts of genocide against Cambodia.

In fact, our CGDK recently dispatched a joint delegation headed by DK Vice President Khieu Samphan for a tour of a number of African countries in order to strengthen and expand relations and friendship between Democratic Kampuchea and the African brothers and to win greater support from the international community. Currently, the visit of this joint CGDK delegation is proceeding with success.

The increasingly good unity within our CGDK has brought joy and satisfaction to our Cambodian people as a whole, both at home and abroad, who are increasingly confident in the CGDK and provide greater support and cooperation to the CGDK in more vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors. This also makes our friends in the world more happy and confident that we can unite both at the present and in the future. As a result, our CGDK has received more enthusiastic support and assistance in its capacity as the sole legitimate and legal government of Cambodia. In fact, as our joint DK delegation is visiting Africa, leaders of various countries have firmly stressed their unchanged support for the just struggle of our Cambodian people and CGDK. At the same time, this good unity among us has also caused resentment and anger among the Vietnamese enemy, the Soviets, and their friends, and has driven the Vietnamese enemy into a more serious impasse, into being exposed as expansionists and aggressors, and into being utterly isolated. For these reasons, they have resorted to all kinds of dark and perfidious maneuvers by sowing the seeds of discord within our CGDK and trying to cause distrust and suspicion among the three resistance forces in order to weaken and prevent them from attacking the Vietnamese aggressors to their fullest ability.

In the international arena, on the other hand, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are also busy with their maneuvers to discredit, disparage, or defame this or that faction or to slander and bsmirch the CGDK so as to weaken its prestige and split the international front supporting it. However, the Cambodian nation and people, the DK national army, and all Cambodian resistance forces, knowing the tricky and deceitful nature of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, have not been taken in by the Vietnamese enemy's divisive incitement. They continue to further strengthen their close unity and increase their strength to more vigorously attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from our Cambodian territory. The world also continues to actively and enthusiastically support the CGDK and to vigorously pressure Vietnam in all fields in order to join with the Cambodian people's struggle inside the country in forcing the Hanoi enemy aggressors to withdraw all their forces from Cambodia in accordance with the six UN resolutions.

VONADK ON 'GREAT DIFFICULTIES' IN VIETNAM

BK120158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Last week, Truong Chinh visited the southern part of Vietnam, which is facing great difficulties due to famine and disease. Reports say that during this visit, Vietnamese security forces took stringent security measures. This clearly shows that Vietnam is currently threatened by increasing insecurity due to constant activities of Vietnamese nationalists against the Hanoi Vietnamese regime. It also shows that in Vietnam, people's living standards are down and there is no social stability.

FIGHTING WITH LAO SOLDIERS ERUPTS IN NONG KHAI

Highway Department Station Hit

BK101020 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Aug 85 p 32

[Text] Nong Khai -- A Highway Department station in Sangkhom District was severely damaged and 10 houses destroyed in an attack yesterday by Laotian troops based on the other side of the Mekong River, Nong Khai Deputy Governor Maj Prida Nisaicharoen said this morning.

Maj Prida said the attack came after a series of exchanges of gunfires earlier in the day between Laotian soldiers, Thai Border Patrol Police and a Mekong Naval Patrol unit.

The deputy governor said the Laotian troops opened fire with mortar and RPG launchers, heavy machineguns and HK rifles into Thanthong Waterfall Highway station at Ban Pa-tang at about 5.10 p.m.

The shelling caused severe damage to one of the station buildings and a number of heavy construction equipment.

A rocket also damaged a monk's living quarters at Wat Thamphaduan, located about a kilometre from the Highway Department station.

Ten houses were also destroyed in the shelling, he said.

At 7 a.m. yesterday a group of Laotian troops occupying an islet on the Laotian side of the Mekong River fired about 50 shots at a naval base in Sangkhom district, causing the Thai side to retaliate. There was no damage to the base and no one was hurt in the firing, he said.

Later at about 2 p.m., Border Patrol Police and Laotian soldiers engaged in a 40-minute exchange of gunfire after warning shots were fired at a bamboo raft carrying about 20 people to the Thai side of the river. No casualties were reported.

The deputy governor said he had reported the incidents to Thai embassy in Laos so that a protest note to Laotian authorities will be delivered for firing on the Thai side with no reason.

Private Killed

BK110024 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- A Border Patrol Police [BPP] private was killed in Sangkhom District as fighting between Laotian and Thai BPP troops erupted across the Mekong River for the second day yesterday.

The fighting comes only a week after Thailand sent a delegation to Vientiane for exploratory talks aimed at improving bilateral relations. BPP officials told the BANGKOK POST that Private Somkhit Onwanna, 24, attached to the 418th platoon, died when he was shot in the right temple during the exchanges.

Fighting yesterday erupted just one kilometre from the site of a clash with Laotian troops on Friday evening when a Highways Department station was damaged and 10 houses destroyed. BPP officials said they believe that Vietnamese troops were among the Laotian forces which opened fire on the BPP troops. Officials said that the Laotian troops started assembling near the river bank opposite the Thanthong Waterfall area at about 10 a.m.

Three BPP platoons -- the 418th, 416th and 414th -- were observing their activities until about 10.30 a.m. when four BPP armoured cars headed by BPP Captains Somnuk Phonsitthi and Khachon Saiwat approached the area on the Thai side at about 10.30 a.m. As the armoured cars were about to reach the BPP platoons, Laotian troops opened fire with AK-47 rifle fire, the BPP officials said.

Capt Somnuk ordered the BPP forces not to fire back as he feared that about 1,000 people who were living near the waterfall just 100 metres away could be caught in the crossfire. BPP officials said that Private Somkhit was killed during the 20-minute assault by Laotian troops. After the shooting died down Capt Somnuk radioed BPP Pol Maj Wichian Chinkmoti asking that the residents be evacuated and that traffic between Si Chiang Mai and Sangkhom districts be stopped.

Interior Permanent Secretary Pisan Milasatsathon said local officials have been instructed to make "appropriate," self-defence responses to the cross-border fire.

Air Support Halts Shelling

BK120434 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 11 Aug 88 pp 1, 20

[Excerpts] At 0700 on 9 August, Lao soldiers shelled the Thai Mekong River patrol boat station in Saugkhom District, Nong Khai Province, causing some damage to the station. Later on the same day, they shelled a Border Patrol Police unit and a highway unit.

Nong Khai Governor Sakda O-phong inspected the area damaged by the Lao shelling at about 1200 on 10 August and sent an urgent radio message to the Udon Thani air base to request support. Two Thai jets were sent to observe the clash site, causing the Lao side to stop the shelling for fear of being bombed. Thai and Lao forces continued deployment in their respective areas.

Tension Lessens; Messages Passed

BK120100 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- The tense situation along the Thai-Lao border cooled off yesterday as the Laotian Government sent a positive reply promising to prevent any further shooting, a senior provincial official said yesterday.

Sakda O-phong, governor of this border town, said that Laos has told Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Somphong Faichampa that it will try every possible way to prevent such an incident from occurring again.

He said that there were no reports of shooting yesterday between Thai and Lao troops across the Mekong River. "We will certainly not shoot back. If the calm situation prevails until tomorrow (Aug 12), most of the troops stationed along the border could be withdrawn," Sakda added.

At least one Thai policeman was killed and several tractors of a Thai construction crew were damaged when Thai and Laotian forces traded gunfire across the river between Friday and Saturday. The border incident took place in an area bordering Si Chiang Mai District and Sangkhom Sub-District of Nong Khai opposite Samphanna and Angthong villages of Hatsaifong town of Vientiane. After the flare-up, Ambassador Somphong notified and conferred with Laotian authorities to try to defuse the situation.

The governor said that he had the feeling that senior Laotian officials did not want to see such incidents happen because they could further damage already tense Thai-Lao relations.

Lao Forces Still Present

BK120112 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Nong Khai -- The Thai-Lao border remained tense yesterday after cross-border firing on Friday and Saturday left a Border Patrol policeman dead. Sources said Laos had reinforced about one battalion of troops opposite Sangkhom District as verbal attacks continued across the Mekong River in an attempt to provoke Thai border forces.

Yesterday, about three companies of BPP [Border Patrol Police] backed by armoured personnel carriers were sent to a highway construction unit at Ban Namtok Tanthong on the Si Chiang Mai-Sangkhom road where three temporary houses were destroyed by Laotian troops during the flare-up.

The sources said that Laos still maintained troops across from the highway construction unit while a new battalion was sent to an area opposite Tambon Ban Muang of Sangkhom District.

Laotian troops were also spotted building bunkers and installing machine guns and rocket launchers on the bank of the river, which is about 30 metres wide at the spot.

Nong Khai Governor Sakda O-phong said he hoped the situation would improve soon although Laos had refused to withdraw troops from the area. He said that he had received a message from the Laotian authorities that it would do its best to prevent border violations by its troops. The message was in response to a notification to Laos through the Thai Embassy in Vientiane of the cross-border fire.

"We asked them to cooperate in preventing border shooting, as the Thai side does constantly," Mr Sakda said.

The governor insisted that the Thai side did not return fire.

SITTHI SENDS REPLY LETTER TO LAO COUNTERPART

BK100107 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila has told Vientiane that common problems between Thailand and Laos be solved through local channels, an informed source told THE NATION. The source said Sitthi's statement was contained in a letter he sent to Vientiane in reply to a letter from his counterpart Phoun Sipaseut.

Foreign Minister spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said yesterday that Director General of the Political Department M.S. Thep Thewakun met with Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong on Thursday and handed him the minister's letter.

Director General of the International Organizations Department Nit Phibunsongkhram returned from a visit to Laos on August 3 and brought back a letter from Phoun. Sawanit, however, did not reveal Sitthi's reply to Phoun. But an informed source said that there has been no change in both countries' positions. Phoun's letter said that any negotiations to solve bilateral problems be conducted on a national level, according to the source.

M.R. Thep yesterday met with ambassadors from the ASEAN countries and explained the Thai position on Thai-Laotian relations to them.

The flurry of diplomatic activities came as a result of Sitthi's response to the Laotian Government's repeated calls for consultations to solve the mutual problems between the two countries.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR ISRAELI EMBASSY; NO ONE HURT

BK120010 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Aug 85

[Text] A bomb went off near the Israeli Embassy in Soi Lang Suan last night, leaving a gaping hole in a pavement but caused no serious damage or injuries. The explosion, which came at 8.05 pm, prompted police to step up the already tight security at the embassy.

Police bomb disposal experts said the explosion caused a hole about 60 centimetres wide and 30 centimetres deep. Several window panes of the embassy building were also believed to have been damaged by the impact. The site of the explosion was about 10 metres from the embassy compound.

Pol Capt Keyun Chaocharoen, a bomb disposal expert, told reporters that a delaying chemical was apparently used in setting off the plastic bomb because no remnants of flashlight batteries normally used for time-bombs were found. Pol Capt Keyun said the bomb was a plastic type known as C-4 plastic bomb. The bomb was believed to have been placed inside a concrete pipe whose fragments were strewn around the area. The bomb was reportedly placed in front of the residence of a retired police officer, Pol Capt Thian Chaiyatho, which is adjacent to the embassy compound. The brick wall of the embassy was slightly damaged by fragments of the shattered concrete pipe.

Deputy Commander of the Special Branch Division (SBD) Pol Col Chinda Duangchinda, who went to visit the scene of the explosion, described the incident as an intimidation. "It was apparently not designed to hurt anyone because the bomb was not found to have contained any shrapnel," he said.

Pol Col Chinda said he went inside the embassy and found that several window panes were damaged by the impact of the explosion. He drew a parallel between last night's explosion to a similar blast at the embassy in December, 1983. He said the timing was very similar.

Commander of the Northern Metropolitan Police Pol Maj Gen Amon Yuktanan said security at the Israeli Embassy has always been tight. He said there are normally three SBD policemen to be stationed in front of the embassy as a beef-up in security. He also ordered a better illumination for areas around the embassy compound.

Pol Lance Cpl Thawat Ruangsak, a security police officer at the embassy, said he was on the tower guarding the embassy but could not clearly see the spot where the bomb was placed. Residents of the house, in front of which the bomb was placed, told police that they heard an explosion but did not see anything. They claimed that the explosion was more deafening than the one in December, 1983.

Security officials inside the embassy told THE NATION that several embassy staff were out for dinner while Israeli Ambassador was inside the embassy's premises. The explosion last night was the second aimed at the Israeli Embassy in less than two years. On December 3, 1983, a bomb went off near the front brick wall of the embassy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON ASEAN ECONOMIC TIES

BK090524 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Aug 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Pratchayathawi Tawethikun, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department, yesterday spoke to SIAM RAT about Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot's interview with the BANGKOK POST calling for a summit of ASEAN leaders in order to forge economic agreements to tackle problems of economic recession and trade protectionism. Pratchayathawi said Mr. Khukrit's proposal is very good. In fact, the Thai Foreign Ministry has already proposed increased economic and trade cooperation among ASEAN countries on several occasions but received only token responses.

Now that the matter has been proposed again, the issue might receive more serious consideration. He said initially, the ASEAN countries did not pay much attention to strong economic cooperation. They only managed to reduce tariffs among them and to engage in some trade transactions with one another.

Pratchayathawi said in the earlier period, ASEAN concentrated on international politics and did not have the problem of trade protectionism and, for this reason, trade was carried out among member countries independently without much cooperation or volume. However, trade protectionism is now being practiced by most countries of the world and many problems have resulted.

He said ASEAN countries have not established the form of trade and economic cooperation of the EEC countries; they merely engage in some joint investment projects and cut tariffs among themselves. The ASEAN countries have not worked seriously on forming collective economic and trade power, which will involve three steps: free trade among member countries; economic, trade, and industrial unification; and establishment of power to bargain with outsiders. Pratchayathawi said ASEAN has not even begun the first steps and for this reason he felt M.R. Khukrit's proposal is good and will benefit the ASEAN countries.

UKRIT RETURNS FROM PRC, COMMENTS ON 'SUCCESS'

BK091144 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] Parliament President Ukrit Mongkhonawin told newsmen this afternoon after returning from his visit to the PRC from 25 July to 8 August that he was pleased with the success of the visit. The Thai delegation was successful in establishing cordial relations with every level of the Chinese people. It had the opportunity to meet with several Chinese leaders, including Deng Xiaoping, National People's Congress [NPC] Chairman Peng Zhen, and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. These Chinese officials acknowledged close ties between Thailand and China in the past 10 years and intended to further strengthen Sino-Thai relations in the next decade.

Ukrit said he and Chinese leaders discussed tariffs, which China agreed to reduce for some Thai products on the basis of friendly relations. The Cambodian problem was also discussed. Chinese leaders assured him that they will support Thailand's positions toward a peaceful resolution of the problem and that China will assist Thailand in case of a border problem.

Ukrit said his actions in China were not aimed at interfering with the executive branch; he merely tried to bring the legislative branch into augmenting the work of the executive branch, which will still be in charge of coordinating all activities for eventual success.

Ukrit headed the Thai parliamentary delegation to China at the invitation of NPC Chairman Peng Zhen.

BURMESE COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS BURN VILLAGE

BK100902 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai -- Burmese Communist Party [BCP] guerrillas burned down a village in Fang District yesterday and threatened to destroy another if 11 people detained by police were not released.

The guerrillas, led by Chak Sika, were the same group which killed two border patrol policemen last Sunday in a clash at Huai Dua village in Tambon Mae Ngon in Fand District.

Chak's band of armed men returned to the village yesterday and burned down all 10 houses which were vacant after the villagers deserted their homes following Sunday's gunbattle.

Afterwards the guerrillas delivered a message to the police, threatening to burn down Mae Panoi village in Tambon Si Dongyen if the police refused to free their leader's wife, Mrs Nangnasi, and father, Palo Nangnasi, and nine other people.

All 11 people were arrested last Sunday and accused of being accomplices of the BCP men.

Policemen in Fang and Mae Ai districts were put on full alert yesterday and security at Fang District police station, where the 11 suspects are detained was tightened. A contingent of BPP [Border Patrol Police] officers have also begun a search for the guerrillas.

ATHIT: MILITARY MAY NOT RELEASE RESHUFFLE LIST

BK100237 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The annual military reshuffle list may not necessarily be announced through the mass media as in the past, but might be directly sent to officers affected by the change, Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said yesterday.

He said that the military reshuffle does not necessarily have to be announced and some other countries even regarded the list as classified military information. It was only Thailand which always publicly announced the list every year, he commented.

He said that this year's list had not been completed. He added that the change was just a normal annual routine matter and did not deserve so much attention from the press.

Gen Athit also said that he would make a visit to Indonesia and Burma later this month to further strengthen military relations. He said that his visit to Indonesia will take place between August 22 and 24 and would be immediately followed by a trip to Burma between August 26 and 29. He hoped that the trip to Rangoon would greatly benefit Thai-Burmese military relations as there had been a long absence of visits by senior military officers from Thailand.

Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping also called on Gen Athit yesterday to bid farewell on the eve of his departure. During his brief visit to the City Capital Command, the ambassador reportedly thanked Gen Athit for his role in improving Sino-Thai relations including military cooperation. Gen Athit last year visited China and was invited to observe the military situation along the Chinese border in the south with Vietnam. Gen Athit reportedly conveyed greetings to Chinese military leaders.

BRIEFS

EEC GRANT TO ASEAN -- The European Commission has pledged a grant of U.S. \$3.5 million for ASEAN to carry out trade promotion projects. The grant, announced through the EEC office in Bangkok, will be used in implementation of various projects both at the regional and national levels to enhance ASEAN exports and human resource development. The money will cover a two-year period -- 1985-6. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION in English 8 Aug 85 p 18 BK]

INDOCHINESE FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN PHNOM PENH

OW121133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry has just issued the following communique: Upon the agreement of the three countries, the 11th regular conference of foreign ministers of the PRK, the PPDR, and the SRV will be held in the near future in Phnom Penh, capital of the PRK.

New Proposal Expected

OW110931 Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, Aug. 11 KYODO -- The foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are expected to make a new proposal on a political settlement to the Kampuchean problem this week, diplomatic sources said Sunday. The sources said the foreign ministers will hold their regular meeting in Hanoi Thursday and Friday.

The substance of the expected new proposal has not been made known. The sources, however, said that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will visit Jakarta at the end of this month to brief his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on the result of the Hanoi meeting.

Vietnam has rejected "indirect" talks with the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition in which the Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh would also be represented. The talks were proposed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in its foreign ministers conference in early July. Vietnam has rejected the proposal because the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition includes a group led by Pol Pot, who headed the former Khmer Rouge government of Kampuchea.

RADIO REBUTS U.S. 'SLANDER' ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK091042 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and some other officials in Washington have again struck a discordant note of slander against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Shultz' most brazen charge is that the Soviet Union has illegally used chemical weapons in Indochina. But such slanderous charges cannot hold water. Everyone knows it is the United States and no one else who has waged chemical warfare against the three Indochinese countries. In its dirty war of aggression, the United States made use of as many as 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals to kill 3,500 persons and caused injuries to 2 million others. Even now, in the United States more than 20 Americans have been reported dead as a result of chemical effects they suffered during the war. What is more? It is also the United States that stood behind the Chinese expansionists in using toxic chemicals to kill so many Vietnamese border provinces and later connived at the use of toxic chemicals by Thai troops against the Kampuchians along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The U.S. crimes of using toxic chemicals were vivid, not only in Indochina but also in other parts of the world. Most recently, the Reagan administration ordered its henchmen to use Agent Orange to kill the Nicaraguans and destroy their environment. How shameless indeed!

Schultz and other U.S. officials in Washington seem to have no scruples at all about charging the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the use of toxic chemicals when they are storing 150,000 tons of chemical agents themselves. According to reliable sources, the White House in early July decided to produce new kinds of chemical weapons and ammunition which would paralyze human nerve center. It also urged the Congress to allocate more than \$160 million in fiscal 1986, an increase of \$58 million as compared to the current fiscal year, for the production of new chemical weapons. The Pentagon, on its part, is seeking congressional approval for \$2.5 billion for the research and deployment as from now until 1990 of eight bombs and missiles carrying chemical weapons.

Chemical weapons are mass killing ones. The Geneva Convention signed in 1925 bans the use of such weapons. But the United States is still producing and storing new kinds of chemical weapons very dangerous to human lives. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as always, remain firm on their stand for eliminating nuclear weapons and establishing zones free of chemical weapons. For years they have put forth many concrete proposals for a total ban on chemical and nuclear weapons as well as other mass killing weapons. No doubt the Soviet and U.S. positions in this area are in sharp contrast like night and day. The peoples of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries are not the least concerned by such brazen slanders because U.S. officials cannot cover the sun with their hands.

HANOI ON 'MOUNTING STRIFE' AMONG CGDK FACTIONS

BK110437 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Radio Australia reported on 9 August that the Cambodian reactionary groups' internal ranks are plagued with mounting strife. The Pol Pot gang is feverishly trying to eliminate the other factions, while Sihanouk and his son have time and again threatened to quit the so-called tripartite coalition government. On his part, Son Sann admitted in a 10 August REUTER interview in Paris that his subordinates lack discipline and are nothing more than looters who have disgusted even the Western countries.

SPEECHES AT INDOCHINESE-INDIA SEMINAR CITED

OW091738 Hanoi VNA in English 1439 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- The solidarity between the Indochinese countries and India in the face of the common enemies -- imperialism and expansionism -- to preserve peace and stability in Asia was brought out by the delegates to the second "Indochinese countries-India" seminar held recently in Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean delegation was led by Vice Foreign Minister Dith Mouny, the Lao delegation by Thongsavat Boupha, head of the Administrative Department of the Foreign Ministry, the Vietnamese delegation by Vo Van Sung, assistant to the foreign minister, and the Indian delegation by T.N. Kaul, director of the Indian Centre for Studies on Indochina.

Following are excerpts from the speeches:

Kang Keng, head of the Department for Foreign Economic Cooperation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Planning:

"The global ambitions of imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism together with the acute contradictions in North-South economic relations are basic factors that pose serious challenges to the independence and sovereignty of Southeast Asian nations as well as to peace and stability in the whole region.

"The situation is made all the more complex by the sharp rivalries between the forces of imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism and other reactionaries... "In the course of its struggle for winning back and defending its independence and sovereignty, India has come to affirm a historical truth, that is national independence and the future of developing countries in Asia are inseparable. This is the basis for the famous theory "Asia for the Asians" advanced by Jawaharlal Nehru the objective of which is to create an Asia of peace, independence and cooperation free from foreign interference...

"In the struggle for peace and against the danger of war and in the arduous and common struggle for a equitable world economic order, India and the three Indochinese countries have always joined hands to support and defend the legitimate interests of the developing countries, those in Southeast Asia included. The cooperation between India and the three Indochinese countries has contributed in a valuable way to enhancing the solidarity and strength of the progressive forces and restraining the negative trends in the world today....

"The most burning question concerning peace and stability in Southeast Asia at present is the 'Kampuchean problem' created by expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with imperialism and other international reactionary forces against the three Indochinese countries. The close cooperation between India and the three Indochinese countries in solving the Kampuchean problem has become an important factor to step by step defeat the dark designs of expansionism and hegemonism and its accomplices.

Thongsavat Boupha of Laos:

"With their firm and consistent policy of fighting against colonialism and imperialism the Indochinese countries and India are among the first colonial countries to win independence. Historical similarities and the commonness of objective and interests have bound the Indochinese peoples and the Indian people together and forged their close cooperation in the struggle against the imperialists and international reaction in the settlement of burning questions of the world as well as in the region, on all international forums, particularly in the Nonaligned Movement."

Nguyen Quang Du, deputy director of the Institute of International Relations of Vietnam:

Developments over the past years have shown that the initiative of the Indian Centre for Indochinese Studies to organize seminars between our four countries, is timely and useful. The holding of this second seminar is a demonstration of our solidarity and harmony, a factor of great importance not only for the security and development of each country but also for peace, stability and development in Asia...

"In the coming years, the great challenge facing the three Indochinese peoples and India remains the security problem. In recent years, we have forged good relations of cooperation and friendship which have helped to strengthen the security of each country and to peace and security in Asia as a whole...

"The struggle of the three Indochinese peoples to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation should be closely linked with that of the Indian and other peoples for a zone of cooperation in South Asia, for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. In this noble cause we should strive to broaden cooperation with other forces of peace in Asia and the rest of the world."

T.N. Kaul, chairman of the Indian Centre for Indochinese Studies:

"There is not conflict of interest between us. On the contrary, there is much in common and of mutual interest.

"The sovereignty, independence, peace and progress of Indochina is vital to our country as ours to them. Let us, therefore, make every effort to enlarge this area of peace, security and progress, with mutual understanding, mutual cooperation and mutual respect on a footing of equality and mutual benefit...

"If India and Indochina succeed in this effort, as I am confident they will, we could extend this cooperation with some other countries of Southeast Asia and South Asia and are willingly ready to grasp our hands of friendship. The strength, stability, security, peace and progress of India and Indochina will not be a threat to any other country nor to the peace and progress of the whole region. As the late Mrs Indira Gandhi said the Nonaligned Movement is the greatest peace movement in history. As the late Jawaharlal Nehru said, peace is said to be indivisible. So is prosperity and so also is disaster on this one and only one planet we live on. And it is particularly so in the thermo-nuclear age of today".

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES INDIAN STUDIES DELEGATION

OW101915 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 10 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here this morning the delegation of the Indian Centre for Indochinese Studies led by its chairman T.N. Kaul, which stopped over here after participating in the Indochinese countries-India seminar held recently in Phnom Penh. On hand were Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Pushkar Hohari, and representatives of the Foreign Ministry.

Chairman Pham Van Dong warmly welcomed the Indian guests, who, he said, are great and close friends of Vietnam. He highly valued the results of the seminar and the Indian delegation's contributions to its success. He stressed that the mutual understanding, solidarity, friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and India are not only closely associated with each country's security and development but also of important significance of the common cause of peace, national independence and friendship among nations and in the interests of common progress in Asia and the Pacific. For its part, Vietnam will do all it can to make that friendship and cooperation develop fruitfully, Chairman Pham Van Dong said.

T.N. Kaul conveyed to the Vietnamese chairman the greetings from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. He said that for India, Vietnam is a friend and a brother. India is willing to cooperate with Vietnam, he stressed.

The reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During its three-day stop-over in Vietnam, from August 8-10, the Indian guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, had working sessions with the Foreign Ministry's Institute of International Relations and called at the Vietnam-Indian Friendship Association. They were also received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

SOVIET LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS

OW091727 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA August 9 -- A light industry delegation of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic led by its Vice Minister V.R. Melikhov visited Vietnam from July 27-August 8. It was cordially received by Nguyen Chi u, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of light industry. It had working sessions with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Planning Commission and toured Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City.

A minute of cooperation for 1986-90 was signed on August 7 by Vietnamese Vice Minister of Light Industry Tran Quang Sung and V.R. Melikhov.

NHAN DAN MARKS CSSR AGREEMENTS ANNIVERSARY

OW100801 VNA in English 0706 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA August 10 -- On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first Vietnamese-Czechoslovak economic and trade agreements, NHAN DAN today expresses the sincere thanks to the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia for their support, assistance to and cooperation with the Vietnamese people.

The paper recalls that in their fight for national liberation and defense and in their construction work, the Vietnamese people have always received wholehearted support, assistance and comradely cooperation from the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the basis of socialist internationalism.

The paper notes that a new period in the economic and trade relations between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, on a larger scale and with a higher quality, was opened following the official friendship visit to Czechoslovakia in 1975 by a Vietnam party and state delegation led by Secretary General Le Duan and the official friendship visit to Vietnam in 1980 by a Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Secretary General Gustav Husak.

"In recent years," the paper goes, "goods exchanges between the two countries are constantly on the rise, from 47 million roubles in 1980 to 52 million roubles in 1982 and 80 million roubles this year. The range of exchanged products has also widened to include machines, engineering equipment, electronic parts, trucks, textiles, tinned fruits, rubber, coffee, tea and artcraft articles."

Besides dozens of projects fully equipped by Czechoslovakia, the latter are helping Vietnam build a number of new projects such as the Cau Do and Vinh Son thermal-electric power plants in Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh provinces, and cooperating with Vietnam in many scientific and technical projects such as the planting of rubber, coffee and the exploitation of rare earth. Czechoslovakia has also provided Vietnam with loans to modernize a number of engineering projects, train its scientific and technical personnel, and is making active preparations for the cooperative plans in the years 1986-1990.

"The militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia has been an active contribution to the revolutionary cause of the two peoples and to the strengthening of the force of the socialist community," NHAN DAN stresses.

CURRENT LIFE OF THAI ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP DISCUSSED

BK091232 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 8 Aug 85

["Article": "New Life of the Thai Ethnic Minority Group Over the Past 40 Years Since the Country Gained Independence"]

[Text] There are approximately 800,000 people of the Thai ethnic minority group in Vietnam. Most of them are living in Son La, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Son Binh Provinces. During the period under the French colonialists, they lived in misery like slaves. They were mercilessly exploited by the colonialists and landlords. The Thai ethnic rule meted out heavy punishment on the poor but gave privileges to the rich and landlords. An old proverb of the Thai people says: Life lacks justice because of landlords. Life of the Thai minority groups has changed so much under the socialist system over the past 40 years. First of all, they can now enjoy equal rights and freedoms as other ethnic groups. They truly own their villages and country. There are Thai ethnic members of the National Assembly and the People's Council. Some are high-ranking officers in the armed forces and senior officials. Many are university professors, scholars, scientists, poets, writers, doctors, and engineers. The Thai women, who were treated like commodities in the old society and looked down upon, now have the right to decide their own future. They can marry men of any social strata, any ethnic group, and from any locality.

In 1979, there were about 255 Thai ethnic undergraduates and 5 postgraduates. At present, about 300 in Son La and 200 in Nghe Tinh Province have undergraduate education. Illiteracy among the Thai ethnic people has been completely eliminated while public health service has been expanded to cover all areas. They do not have to be afraid of the outbreak of malaria. Infant mortality has been gradually reduced. The Thai ethnic population has unprecedentedly increased 3 fold over the past 40 years -- proof of the outstanding features of the policy toward the ethnic minority groups. The Thai tribes people have now realized the importance of family planning and energetically responded to the state's family planning campaign.

Cultural promotion has contributed to the development of their villages and created a more civilized life compatible with the modern era. Thai ethnic literature has been extensively published, both inside and outside the country.

Changes can also be seen in the agricultural and industrial fields. The Thai ethnic people's agriculture formerly depended on nature. They are now marching toward socialism. In 1983, the Thai ethnic people's 60 agricultural cooperatives in Thanh Hoa Province produced 5 metric tons of rice per hectare while 10 others produced 6 metric tons per hectare. Two big tea factories were in the Thai ethnic areas with the total daily production capacity of 42 metric tons and five small ones with the combined daily production of 13 metric tons. There also sugar refineries, paper mills, and enterprises manufacturing goods from agricultural and forest products which are operated by the Thai ethnic people. The Thai ethnic people are now contributing their labor to the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant to electrify remote areas.

The Thai ethnic people know that everything they own today comes from the revolution and party that led them to rise up to fight and defeat the aggressors and exploiters. Holding aloft the solidarity among the ethnic minority groups in the big family of Socialist Vietnam, the Thai ethnic people have realized that they must cooperate with the other ethnic minority groups throughout the country and do their utmost to carry out the party's two strategic tasks -- to construct socialism and defend the fatherland. First of all, they must join the soldiers and people in the northern border frontline to oppose the Chinese expansionist aggression to defend the border areas of their fatherland.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE THREATENS TO SACK CABINET MINISTERS

BK101114 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, has warned his ministers they could be sacked if they continue to comment publicly on matters outside their portfolios. Mr Hawke said he had written to his ministers directing them to curb party factionalism and to operate only within their own ministries. He admitted that factionalism had damaged the government standing, particularly during the public debate in a run-up to the recent national tax summit.

Mr Hawke said the bickering was now finished and ministers understood public disputation would no longer be tolerated.

PEACOCK WARNS N-FREE PACT TO DESTABILIZE ANZUS

BK101110 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The federal opposition has further criticized the government signing of a nuclear-free treaty for the South Pacific. The opposition leader, Mr Peacock, warned that it would lead to further destabilization of the ANZUS defense pact linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Speaking at the opening of the New South Wales Liberal Party convention in Sydney, Mr Peacock said the nuclear-free treaty has thrown more obstacles in the path of American attempts to maintain its strategic presence in the region. Earlier, the opposition spokesman on defense, Mr Sinclair, said the nuclear-free treaty would put further stress on Australia's relations with the United States. Mr Sinclair also claimed that the treaty would play straight into the hands of the Soviet Union.

Criticism of the treaty also came from the chairman of Australia's Nuclear Disarmament Party, Mr (Martin) Peak, who said it would do nothing to secure peace in the region.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE URGED NOT TO YIELD ON NUCLEAR STANCE

HK100034 Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The Auckland-based Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to send a petition to David Lange asking him not to give in to overseas pressure on New Zealand's nuclear weapons stance. Spokeswoman (Marie) Wedgeworth says the petition was hurriedly organized after Mr Lange was quoted as saying this week that if the United States' Senate curbed New Zealand trade too severely, the nuclear weapons stance may have to be reviewed. She said she signed the petition during last night's march in Auckland in remembrance of the dropping of the atomic bombs on Japan.

LANGE URGES VIGILANCE ON USSR EXPANSIONISM

LD102044 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has called on South Pacific nations to be vigilant against Soviet expansionism which resulted in Soviet bases being established in the Pacific.

Mr Lange has repeated his opposition to a small Pacific country such as Vanuatu allowing the Soviet Union to develop its port facilities. He says the development of port facilities in Vanuatu for Soviet fishing could bring a whole new dimension to the Soviet presence in the region, and he described it as an (?unwanted) escalation. Mr Lange described such an eventuality as [words indistinct] as the escalation of France's military presence in New Caledonia, which he said is also unwanted. The New Zealand leader has also said that his country will increase maritime surveillance of the South Pacific and that it is making its Navy more Pacific-oriented.

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON GREENPEACE CASE

HK120712 Hong Kong AFP in English 0655 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Wellington, Aug 12 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange today defended New Zealand's security in the wake of the bombing of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior, saying it was fine as long as attackers did not include "European criminal lunatics". In his first statement about who may have carried out the July 10 sabotage attack in which a Portuguese-born Dutch photographer was killed, Mr Lange also invited French investigators under Bernard Tricot to New Zealand. French President Francois Mitterrand has charged Mr Tricot to discover whether French government agents were involved in the bombing.

Mr Lange had earlier said he "knew", who had carried out the bomb attack, but that knowing such information and providing proof "are two different things". He added that New Zealand police were to leave for Paris and France's South Pacific territory of New Caledonia today.

On New Zealand's security, Mr Lange said: "It is good enough as long as you assume you are not going to be prey to criminal lunatics, or criminals or mercenary lunatics or European criminal lunatics who come from the sea in boats." New Zealand police are currently seeking three Frenchmen last seen aboard the yacht L'Ouvea, chartered in New Caledonia, on charges of murder, arson and conspiracy to commit arson. Two other people, named as Swiss citizens Sylvia-Claire Turenge, 36, and Alain Turenge, 34, have already been charged with murder, arson and conspiracy to damage the Rainbow Warrior. The pair, whom police allege hold false passports, are due back in court on Wednesday.

Mr Lange told journalists the attack on Rainbow Warrior "from what we have now obtained and by the way it was executed, was not motivated by personal animosity towards anyone." He said the bombing raised the issue of whether it was done by people retained for their particular skills for a reward, or whether it was done for no charge for political motives.

"Third, there are some people who in the call of duty and service, because of the nature of their employment, will do a criminal act". He declined to speculate further, but warned: "If it be established through any other processes that another government is responsible for that act, then that is a totally different matter which has a particular path which one takes in international law".

Mr Lange said he expected France's offer of cooperation meant allowing extradition of French citizens to New Zealand if necessary, even though this would be exceptional. He added that he had written today to Mr Mitterrand, but did not disclose the contents of the letter.

MOKHTAR SAYS SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH TO VISIT

BK100918 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said yesterday that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will come to Jakarta within this month -- some time after the celebration of Indonesian Independence Day on 17 August. He said that he would hold talks with Nguyen Co Thach in his capacity as interlocutor between ASEAN and Vietnam in the effort to solve the Kampuchean conflict. Nevertheless, if his Vietnamese counterpart wills it, he will also be ready to discuss Indonesia-Vietnam bilateral matters.

MOKHTAR SUPPORTS PACIFIC NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

BK091444 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Indonesia supports the Pacific Forum leaders' decision to declare the region a nuclear-free zone. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said in Jakarta that the statement by the Pacific nations to set up a nuclear-free zone reflects the regional countries' determination to reject nuclear weapons since the 1940's. The recent Pacific Forum leaders' statement, according to Minister Mokhtar, was aimed at France which has conducted frequent nuclear tests in the Pacific region.

Replying to questions whether there had been requests by several countries for Indonesia to host the eighth nonbloc Pacific nations conference to be held in 1986, the minister said Indonesia has given its support to Yugoslavia to shoulder the responsibility. But if Indonesia is asked, it will undertake to do so.

Touching on opinions if it is Indonesia's aim to make ASEAN its foreign policy glory, the minister said it would not mean that it lessens Indonesia's glory when it adopts a foreign policy which stresses on freedom of activity and which is of national importance. Outside the ASEAN framework, Indonesia is actively participating to resolve several international issues, such as the Middle East and Namibian issues, the economic problems of Third World countries, and the nonbloc activities.

Warns Khmer Rouge

BK100325 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Professor Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has warned the Khmer Rouge to stop killing Cambodian soldiers under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He made this statement at a press conference, commenting on a recent report on the incident. Prince Sihanouk, who heads the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, threatened to relinquish his position as president of the Coalition Government if the killing does not end. The Khmer Rouge faction under Pol Pot is the largest faction in the government.

Professor Mokhtar stressed that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk is playing an important role in efforts to determine the future of Cambodia and because of this the Khmer Rouge should give its support instead of destroying it.

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER CUTS SHORT JAKARTA VISIT

HK100710 Hong Kong AFP in English 0652 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Jakarta, Aug 10 (AFP) -- West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann cut short a visit to Indonesia to return home after his former private secretary was implicated in a sex scandal, the West German Embassy said here today.

Mr. Bangemann left Jakarta last night after reports that the woman, Sonja Lueneburg, had disappeared Tuesday. The minister said before leaving that he did not believe Mrs. Lueneburg, 60, who had been his private secretary from 1973 to June this year, could have been a spy, an embassy spokesman said. The spokesman said Mr. Bangemann had returned on his own decision and had not been recalled by the West German judiciary because of the affair.

Mr. Bangemann arrived here on Tuesday and was to have stayed for 11 days as part of a tour of the region. He was to have addressed a meeting of young businessmen from member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) here on Wednesday.

DELEGATION TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT BRIEFS SUHARTO

BK100754 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 6 Aug 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Jakarta -- The Indonesian parliamentary delegation has succeeded in convincing the European Parliament that its accusations of human rights violation by the Indonesian Government are untrue and baseless. Kharis Suhud, leader of the delegation and concurrently chairman of the ASEAN Interparliamentary Organization, made the remarks to reporters at the Bina Graha presidential office yesterday. Earlier, he briefed President Suharto on the outcome of the trip. Kharis Suhud was accompanied to Bina Graha by other parliamentarians, namely Sundoro Samsuri, Rakhmat Witular, and Sirman Widiarto. A dialogue between the European Parliament and the Indonesian parliamentary delegation was held in Brussels, Luxembourg. According to Kharis Suhud, the European Parliament's information on the recent execution of communist leader, Mohamed Munir, was untrue and incomplete.

The Indonesian delegation also made it clear to the European Parliament that the execution was an issue of law enforcement and implementation -- it was by no means a question of human rights. The execution was an implementation of a court sentence and was based on existing laws in Indonesia. During the legal proceedings, Munir and his comrades were provided with defense counsel, an open trial, and the right to appeal the decision. He was even given the right to petition for presidential amnesty. It was incorrect for the European Parliament to consider Munir and others as labor leaders fighting for their rights. It was stressed that Munir and others were trying to topple the legal Indonesian Government and such an illegal conspiracy would definitely be rooted out in any country.

During the dialogue in Brussels, the Indonesian delegation also stressed that the Indonesian Government is a sovereign state, which does not want any other nation or organization to interfere in its internal affairs.

The Indonesian delegation has also reached a conclusion that Amnesty International played a major role in providing information to the European Parliament on alleged human rights abuse in Indonesia. For this reason, Indonesians living overseas should also be diligent in providing correct information about Indonesia in an effort to disprove all allegations discrediting the Indonesian Government and people.

Kharis Suhud also said that following the Indonesian delegation's clarification, those who were attacking Indonesia have now changed their opinion about the country. In addition, a new resolution draft submitted by the French Communists was rejected by the European Parliament. However, he admitted that it is difficult to stop the activities of Amnesty International because the organization has ample funds and usually operates under the guise of a peace movement.

MALAYSIAOFFICER SAYS TERRORIST INFILTRATION CHECKED

BK111429 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] A senior Armed Forces officer says the construction of major economic projects in the northern states of Peninsular Malaysia, together with extensive operations by security forces, have greatly checked communist terrorists' infiltration of the country from the border region. Armed Forces chief of staff, operations, Major General Datuk Mustapha Awang says strategic projects like the East-West Highway and the Temenggor hydro project have to a great extent blocked the terrorists' traditional infiltration routes. However, a communist terrorist group is using alternative routes to infiltrate Peninsula Malaysia from their hideouts in the Malaysian-Thai border area. He says the terrorists have also created another main route known as [word indistinct].

Maj Gen Datuk Mustapha described this at a briefing given at the ministry in Kuala Lumpur to reporters taking part in the Defense Ministry's Warta Muhibbah [good-will news] project, under which reporters are invited to tour military posts and bases.

COMMENTARY ON SOLUTION TO CAMBODIAN ISSUE

BK091200 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, has rejected the notion that Vietnam had sufficient cause for perceiving China as a threat. The truth of the matter is that Vietnam, with its vast better sets of tools and the arms supply it obtains from the Soviet Union, poses a threat to other peace-loving states of Southeast Asia. The perception of China [as a threat] is not as great today as that country seems to be serious about making up for lost of lag time and for pressing ahead with modernization. Rather, Vietnam finds this a convenient excuse to justify its occupation of Kampuchea.

As the Malaysian foreign minister pointed out to the visiting special envoy of the Non-aligned Movement, Mr A.T. Venkateswaran, what everybody should strive to work for is genuine reconciliation among the different Kampuchean factions. At the moment, there are pro-Vietnamese factions in the Heng Samrin regime. This would exist only because of the presence of 100,000 Vietnamese troops, and it is opposed by three anti-Vietnamese groups that form the tripartite coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. That tripartite coalition is now passing through a difficult stage, and there is much to be said for genuine international involvement on behalf of the ordinary Kampuchean people. Ultimately, it is their wishes and aspirations that ought to prevail. There simply cannot be any credibility in any formula or peace plan for Kampuchea that ignores this fundamental fact. The prerequisite for all those plans is reconciliation, and that is why the Malaysian proposal which was endorsed by the recent ASEAN foreign ministers conference is still worth pursuing.

At the same time, the issue of Kampuchea cannot be left to ASEAN alone. Some nations do not appear to see the magnitude of the guilt of Vietnam in invading and occupying a weaker neighboring country. While some send aid to the refugees, others are satisfied with the annual ritual at the United Nations General Assembly of calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, without even mentioning the name of the aggressor -- Vietnam. And that kind of voluntary blindness to the reality in Kampuchea did not augur well for the future of international society.

The Nonaligned Movement, for its part, should not lose sight of this situation and its serious consequences. After all, it has always condemned colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and rightly so. It is also vital to criticize countries that under label of a war of liberation carry out aggression on neighboring states and defy international opinion as well as the norms of international law. The Malaysian foreign minister had good reasons for observing that the nonaligned nations will be meeting in Luanda, Angola, in a month's time. Malaysia can be confidently expected to put forward views on how to achieve a peaceful solution in Kampuchea. The Malaysian viewpoint merits more understanding in the international community.

SPOKESMAN DENIES LONDON TIMES REPORT ON ASEAN

BK091414 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Malaysia today denied a report in a British newspaper which said that the crisis within the ASEAN member countries is splitting the unity of ASEAN. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that all the six member countries are fully responsible for ASEAN's concept of regional cooperation. He blamed the Western media for always trying to find fault in ASEAN and raise anxiety concerning the unity and the future of the organization. The spokesman said that political discussions were held regularly among member countries and the political solidarity has been shown in their efficiency in getting international support to fight narcotics trafficking and abuse. Continuing, he said that news reports criticizing ASEAN would intensify the efforts of member countries to double their cooperation, especially in the economic field.

London's THE TIMES claimed that there exists crisis among ASEAN member countries. It also claimed that the efforts of Malaysia and Indonesia to bring close relations with China are running slowly.

MAHATHIR URGES BELT-TIGHTENING, RAPS PRIVATE SECTOR

BK110903 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has called on the people to further tighten their belts, though Malaysia's economy is not in as bad a shape as some other countries. He warned the people not to take the situation for granted and think that the country will not face the kind of difficulties other countries are going through. The prime minister was speaking at the launching of a condominium project in Kuala Lumpur. He says the government may consider withdrawing some of the measures that are taken to help the various industries if they are not appreciated by those concerned. He expressed his regret that certain trade measures to ease the pressure of the economic recession had not received positive response from the private sector.

The prime minister drew attention to the government's recent move to reduce telephone and electricity tariff rates to help the private sector. Many of them, in fact, voiced dissatisfaction, saying the reductions were not good enough for them to reduce loan rates. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir stresses that the government can only do this much at the moment to help them. If they are not appreciated it will be better for the authority to withdraw them and collect more revenues instead.

OPPOSITION LEADER DAZA RETURNS TO MANILA

HK120518 Hong Kong AWP in English 0516 GMT 12 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, Aug 12 (AFP) -- A Filipino opposition leader facing subversion charges returned home today after more than 12 years of self-imposed exile and vowed to help fight President Ferdinand Marcos through peaceful means. Former Congressman Raul Daza told reporters at Manila Airport he was following the lead of "our hero and martyr" Benigno Aquino, Mr Marcos' top political foe shot dead August 21, 1983 during a similar homecoming from the United States.

Opposition colleagues earlier feared that the 50-year-old Mr Daza, like Mr Aquino a member of the Liberal Party, would be arrested on subversion charges linking him to a series of bombings here in 1979-80. But military officers and airport police instead gave Mr Daza a special welcome and tightly escorted him until he left the airport, where a small crowd of enthusiastic welcomers applauded.

Mr Daza, who fled the country months after Mr Marcos launched more than eight years of martial law in September 1972, said he was happy to be home again with his loved ones and friends but sad over the state of the country. He said running for office was "one of the options" for him and that he was "prepared to pay any price" for coming home despite the subversion case. Mr Marcos had vowed safe conduct for Mr Daza but stressed that he must face the dormant court charges. Opposition sources said Mr Daza's petition for bail is to be heard by a suburban Manila trial court tomorrow.

OPPOSITION FIGURES DEMAND ABROGATION OF TREATY

HK091532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1511 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, July 9 (AFP) -- Militant opposition figures today demanded the removal of U.S. military bases from the Philippines after a threat by the ruling party to scrap the U.S.-Philippine bases agreement stalled. "As long as we harbor U.S. bases, we give the U.S. Government an excuse to interfere in our internal affairs," a full-page advertisement in the mass-circulation MALAYA newspaper said.

"The bases agreement must be abrogated without renegotiation," said the advertisement, signed by 35 opposition figures led by former Senators Lorenzo Tanado and Jose Diokno, former Supreme Court Justice Jose B.L. Reyes and seven opposition MP's. They assailed President Ferdinand Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) party, which threatened to abrogate and renegotiate the bases agreement last month after the U.S. House of Representatives voted to slash military aid to Manila. The President denounced the House's action as "intervention," but the KBL backtracked after Congress approved a compromise package totaling 180 million dollars for fiscal 1986.

The sum is part of a total of 900 million dollars pledged until 1990 as compensation for the U.S. bases -- the Subic Bay Naval Base and the Clark Air Force Base. A planned Philippine parliamentary panel to review the bases pact has not been formed. The current agreement expires in 1991, when it can be abrogated by either country if a year's notice is given.

The advertisement said the KBL only made the threat to get "more helicopters, tanks, guns, and bullets to oppress the Filipino people with." The signatories included leaders of various militant groups.

The 38 names at the bottom of the message included three without signatures -- Father Rudy Romano, a Roman Catholic priest missing since July 11 and allegedly kidnapped by military agents, and two lawyers in military detention. The advertisement said the bases agreement, originally signed in 1947 and last renegotiated in 1983, was "illegal, unconstitutional and immoral" and posed a threat to the country by inviting attack by enemies of the United States.

POLITICAL INDICATORS POINT TO SNAP ELECTION

HK120217 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 Aug 85 p 6

[Jesus Bigornia Column: "'Snap' Polls Now Closer to Reality?"]

[Excerpts] Any lingering doubt on "snap" elections this year should by now have dissipated. Government's legal counsel, Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, has ruled there is no legal or moral impediment to President Marcos seeking a new mandate in mid-term. Resignation will not bar the president from seeking the presidency anew. At the same time, the minister of justice tacitly conceded economic, social, and peace and order conditions have deteriorated to such an extent a presidential poll this year has become imperative.

Contrary public pronouncements notwithstanding, leaders of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), the administration party, concede privately the imminence of a nationwide vote to elect a president and a vice president. Almost to a man, they predict that Malacanang would schedule the elections for mid-November. The announcement would be made late this month or early September, they add giving contending parties a 45-day period within which to mobilize their respective forces and gear for a showdown via the ballot box.

All known political indicators point to an early polling: (1) "pressure" from United States sources and domestic quarters, perceived by Malacanang as related campaigns to de-stabilize the present regime, has made it imperative for President Marcos to submit himself for either approval or repudiation by the nation's voters; (2) the key commission on elections [Comelec] has been beefed up with a working majority with the appointment of three pro-Marcos commissioners; (3) as a concession to nationwide clamor for the appointment of an "independent" man to the Comelec, the President is reported due to name Filemon Fernandez, one time member of the defunct Interim Batasang Pambansa on recommendation by the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel); and (4) it has even been reported by "inside" sources that President Marcos has directed Judge Victorino Savellano, Comelec chairman, to prepare a budget for "snap" elections.

Whether it is foolhardy or wise for the president to resign from office and submit to a national polling remains to be seen. Only the event can prove its merits or demerits. There are those who advise against the president shortening his term by two years for purely selfish political and economic reasons. On the other hand, there are many in the president's own camp who admit that conditions could worsen before they become better, making the president's chances of winning in 1987 even dimmer.

In the end, the final decision will have to be made by President Marcos himself. At stake is his place in history. He has superimposed a "New Society" over the old society here and personal repudiation at the polls must be taken as repudiation of the reforms he has sought to implant in this country's social system. Inexorably, the forces he has stirred over 20 years as head of state are pushing him to take the gamble -- the sooner the better.

LIBEL CHARGES PROPOSED ON IMPEACHMENT MOTION

HK110121 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] The action of circulating to the public the signed resolution seeking the impeachment of President Marcos does not fall within the scope of privileged legislative action. This was stressed today by a legal panel of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [words indistinct].

The KBL panel said that since the document had been deliberately leaked to the public, it would pursue an earlier plan to file libel charges against Batasan assemblymen who signed the resolution. The resolution, authored by opposition Members of Parliament Vicente Cuenco and Homobono Adaza, was found freely being circulated by the authors, according to [words indistinct] who easily got copies of the document.

The KBL legal panel said that a premature publication of the resolution cannot be considered a legislative action protected by the parliamentary privilege [words indistinct]. It noted that impeachment is a delicate power, an exercise which requires the greatest caution, utmost deliberation, and thorough discussion.

MARCOS CONSIDERS OPPOSITION NOMINEES TO COMELEC

HK120721 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Text] President Marcos is seriously considering the recommendations by the opposition and the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] for the remaining vacancies in the Commission on Elections [Comelec]. The recommendations by Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and Namfrel also contained a list of 90 nominees for the 2 vacant seats in the Comelec. The proposals were formally submitted to the KBL last week. The Comelec has at present seven members including Chairman Victorino Sabeliano.

The president was reported seriously considering the list of nominees of Namfrel and Unido and the merit and qualifications. The president wants to be sure that those he will name to the vacancies in the Comelec will be the best qualified in integrity and ability. The nominees submitted by Unido included Members of Parliament Jaime Ferrer, Rural Gonzales, Manuel Malvar, Frances Garchitorena, Mary Concepcion, (Hasan Malbu Basar), former [word indistinct] board member [words indistinct], former Governor Pablo Garcia of Cebu, former Congressman Joaquin Rocas of Manila, former Commissioner Abraham Razul, regional trial court Judge Sergio Maburi, and newsman-lawyer Vicente (Falks).

VALENCIA ON OPPOSITION VIEWS ON AMERICA

HK100733 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 10 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Excerpts] I overheard on television the other night a member of the opposition, one of the ranking leaders of the opposition, saying that if President Marcos and the KBL are thinking and talking about a snap election in 1985, it is not because the KBL leadership would like to have an election this year. He said that this was the result of pressure being exerted by the Americans on the Philippines. They require that President Marcos seek a new mandate from the people as a precondition for the continued grant of aid and loans to the Philippines.

I can't understand why they are very happy to request the intervention of the American Government in the operation and administration in doing things like holding elections, or putting up so many rules and regulations or undoing some of the rules and regulations having to do with the economy, as if that were, insofar as they are concerned, some kind of a success. Unfortunately, the country that the Americans are insulting is the same country that the opposition would like to govern at some future time.

I wonder what these opposition people will do when the time comes that they should run this country instead of the KBL, and the Americans were still intervening. Or, is it my impression now that as far as the members of the opposition are concerned, they would like a joint administration of the Philippines, with the Americans on top of them and they doing everything to please the Americans? Because the impression I gather is that they are very happy every time that President Marcos does not please the Americans. They are very happy every time the American newspapers carry stories derogatory to the Philippines and the administration of President Marcos, as if [words indistinct].

I think it's about time that Filipinos gave some thought to the possibility that perhaps we, the Filipinos, know best what is good for ourselves, that we don't have to depend upon an American to do the thinking for us, nor should we be distressed on what some American newspaperman imagines and writes about the Philippines. I think our colonial mentality is showing all over the place. Even our own government people are beginning to fall into the same pattern [words indistinct].

Some members of the opposition think that every time an American newspaperman or an American member of Congress says something derogatory to the Philippines and the president that they have achieved something monumental, that they have something to do with the derogatory attitude or statement.

I think we are the only people left in the world today with this frame of mind -- colonial to the bone, and proud of it!

VALENCIA DISMISSES ANZUS INTERVENTION

HK100731 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0100 GMT 10 Aug 85

["Analysis of the News" by Teodoro Valencia]

[Text] There was a story in a New Zealand newspaper quoting the New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange that his country will not support military intervention by any country in the Philippines. Lange was asked to comment on an earlier statement by the Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden that Australian forces could be obliged under the ANZUS treaty to help protect American military facilities against internal or external threats in the Philippines or in Australia.

Relations between the Americans and New Zealand went sour recently over the refusal of New Zealand to allow American nuclear-equipped vessels to carry at the ports of New Zealand.

We should not worry about what foreign countries will do in the event of an attack on the Philippines, because even the United States is not obligated automatically to come to our rescue. Under the Philippine-American mutual defense treaty, if the Philippines should be attacked by a foreign country at any point other than the installations of the United States at Clark and Subic, the Americans will have to take the matter up in their Congress before they do anything. In other words, there is nothing automatic about it. So why should we expect New Zealand or any other country other than the United States to help us out in case we are attacked?

And our experience in World War II was very brutal. As you very well know, those of you who were already [word indistinct] at that time, the Americans were expected to (?destroy) the Japanese who landed on Philippine soil. They did no such thing. On the contrary, they left us to our own devices for more than 3 years, close to 4 years, while they built up their defenses and went to the defense of Europe.

So in a manner of speaking, Filipinos should not be worried unnecessarily by what other countries say about the Philippine insurgency problem, about a possible attack on our soil, because we and we alone should be concerned about such things, because when the chips are down, we can only depend on ourselves.

50 NPA REBELS DIE IN CLASHES WITH TROOPS

HK091557 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 9 Aug 85 pp 1, 5

[By Arnold Atadero]

[Excerpt] Government troops killed about 50 rebels of the New People's Army (NPA) but lost five Philippine Army (PA) soldiers who died in skirmishes in two towns and four barangays of Cotabato starting last July 29. A radio message sent yesterday to Camp Aguinaldo by Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia, military commander for Region 12 (Central Mindanao), said the government troopers were still pursuing fleeing rebels after both encounters.

Tapia reported that the gun battle erupted when an estimated 300 NPA armed regulars attempted to overrun Barangay Banayal, New Panay, Kisante, and the towns of Makilala and Tulunan, all in Cotabato last July 29. Several military detachments and other government installations are located in these places, the military reported.

The military commander added that the NPA rebels had come from South Cotabato, Davao del Sur backed by another big insurgent force operating in Tulunan.

Tulunan was where Italian priest Fr. Tullio Favali was gunned down by armed men identified with the local Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) headed reportedly by Edilberto Manero and his brother.

PROTECTION PROMISED FOR NPA SURRENDEREES

HK090900 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] Deputy Minister of Defense Carlos Cajelo says ample protection will be given to NPA members who want to return to the folds of the law. Cajelo's statement follows yesterday's announcement by the president of a rehabilitation program for NPA surrender-ees.

[Begin Cajelo recording] Security will also be provided and the implementation will be done by the Ministry of National Defense. That is why our fellow men who would like to return to the government should not be afraid, because these people are already instructed to secure them and to protect. The military has been instructed to secure them, (?attract their old companions who would like to come back to their old organizations). [end recording]

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